

MORE ARRESTS IN
BIG BOOZE PLOT

Prominent Citizens of New York
and Chicago in \$2,000,-
000 Case.

U. S. MAN OFFERED \$50,000

Assistant District Attorney of Chicago
Asked to Permit 87,000 Gallons
of Whisky to Be Placed
on "Market."

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Sensational arrests of a number of prominent Chicagoans are expected to follow seizure of two alleged agents of a \$2,000,000 whisky ring here.

The two men, William McCauley and Nathan Epstein, were said by Assistant United States Attorney Harry L. Brin to have offered him a \$50,000 bribe for protection in the alleged removal of 87,000 gallons of booze from warehouses. Forged permits for this amount of booze were in their possession, Mr. Brin said.

Col. A. W. Earnshaw of the intelligence division of the revenue service was "let in on the deal" by the agents upon being vouchered for by Mr. Brin as "all right." He, too, it was said, was offered a bribe to "co-operate" in the removal of whisky under the fraudulent permits.

Agents Name "Higher-Ups."
Both McCauley and Epstein were said to have confessed to being agents for a clique of prominent business, professional and club men in Chicago and New York. They named their principals, Mr. Brin said.

"There will be arrests, and plenty of them," the federal attorney added. "We have the greater part of the clique here spotted and are all ready to round them up. Similar action has been ordered in New York."

Particular effort will be made, Mr. Brin said, to locate the "master mind" of the frustrated plot. It was indicated that McCauley and Epstein would probably be permitted to testify at forthcoming trials as government witnesses if they reveal the names of those who conceived the booze-running scheme.

Offer \$50,000 Bribe.
The story of the conspiracy, according to Mr. Brin, is as follows:

Several weeks ago Mr. Brin received word that two men from New York wanted to "talk business" with him. He thought that they might want to talk to him concerning the case against Sergeants Mitchell and Smale of Deering street police station, now indicted for conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws. He consented to an interview and McCauley came to see him.

After pointing out that Mr. Brin was in a position to block any interference with booze shipments, McCauley is said to have offered the federal attorney \$50,000 to guarantee protection and release of 87,000 gallons of liquor, valued at \$2,088,000, "drug-store prices." Epstein, it was said, was to bring forged permits from New York, turn them over to Mr. Brin, and Mr. Brin was to see to it that necessary names and data were correctly filled in. At the same time he was to get \$25,000 of the \$50,000, the rest to be forthcoming when the booze had been successfully run through to the East.

Seize Men and Permits.
At conferences with McCauley and Epstein, Mr. Brin was accompanied by "a friend," Colonel Earnshaw. The two agents are said to have assured Colonel Earnshaw that he would be "taken care of." Epstein finally arrived in Chicago with the fake permits, and Mr. Brin was notified to come and get them and the \$25,000. McCauley and Epstein were in a room in the Great Northern hotel. Mr. Brin and Colonel Earnshaw responded to the summons. With them went a detail of federal secret service men, McCauley, Epstein, fake permits and money were seized.

Stenographic reports of conferences between McCauley and Epstein, and Mr. Brin and Colonel Earnshaw, were taken down by Patrick Roche and Joseph Tatro, secret service men, concealed in an adjoining room in the hotel, where the men met. A dictaphone was hidden in the room where the discussions were held.

"Everything worked out like clock-work," Colonel Earnshaw said. "We got enough evidence almost to hang them."

Has Conviction Record.
Mr. Brin was named to be an assistant district attorney last June. He has since been almost exclusively engaged in prosecution of violators of prohibition laws. "Guilty" has been the usual verdict.

"When the whisky running proposition was first broached to me, I was stunned," he admitted. "Its enormity—why, I won't make \$50,000 as an assistant district attorney if I work here for the rest of my life."

"Well, anyway, everything is clear now. Yes, we have traced the \$7,000

FAIR PLAY! IS
AMERICAN SLOGAN

NAVAL RATIO IS TARGET OF
GREATER PRESSURE IN DIP-
LOMATIC GAME.

National View Points of the Other
Powers As To What Constitutes A
Fair Basis of Comparison to Have
Due Recognition in Negotiations.

Washington.—The "5-5-3" ratio of naval strength for the United States Great Britain and Japan, advanced by the American arms delegates as 1 means to perpetuate the relative standing of the three Powers in coming under increasing pressure as the important cards of the big diplomatic game begin to fall.

In the main proposed modifications apparently center about the contention that the "5-5-3" formula, which is based upon tonnage alone, does not reflect present proportionate strength properly when such other elements as speed, cruising radius and armament are considered, ship for ship.

Thus far there has been every indication that the American group would "stand pat" for its proposal of maintaining the existing ratio, but it is declared that the national view-points of the other powers as to what constitutes a fair basis of comparison will have due recognition as the negotiations proceed.

The result may be a more thorough review of the exact status of the present naval establishments of the Powers, which, the Japanese hold, will show Japan's right to an increase over the "5-5-3" proportion, but which, American experts declare, will be more likely to establish that Great Britain and the United States each is entitled to almost a two-to-one advantage over Japan.

The advisability of such a review is understood to have been discussed at a conference between Secretary Charles E. Hughes, Arthur J. Balfour and Admiral Baron Tomoshaburo Kato, respective heads of the American, British and Japanese, and it is expected to receive consideration soon at a meeting of the International Committee of Naval Experts appointed to sift details.

By highest authority your correspondent was assured that the American Government stood four-square behind its original proposal to regulate limitation by the yardstick of existing strength, and had no intention of making concessions which would modify that principle.

Britain has endorsed the "5-5-3" ratio without reservation.

American delegates do not wish to adopt a "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude, however, so far as the details are concerned, and are willing to hear the views of any Power which thinks it may have suffered an injustice.

Problems of land armament are now to be taken up and given consideration.

To Admit Refugees.

Sofia.—The Government has authorized the entrance into Bulgaria of 7,000 additional Russian refugees, now at Gallipoli. The refugees in Bulgaria now number more than 25,000.

Radio Record Is Made.

New York.—A world's record for long distance radio communication was made November 5, according to the Radio Corporation of America, which announced that President Harding's message addressed to the world was picked up in New Zealand, 10,000 miles away. The message was sent from the new radio central at Rocky Point, Long Island.

Fire Threatens Steamer.

Fire in the hold of the Norwegian steamer Nevis, which arrived here from Cuba with a cargo of sugar and rum, threatened to destroy the steamer when in the gulf stream, the Captain reported. The second engineer was burned while fighting the blaze and several firemen were overcome by the fumes of burning sugar. They were removed from the hold by their comrades, however, and revived.

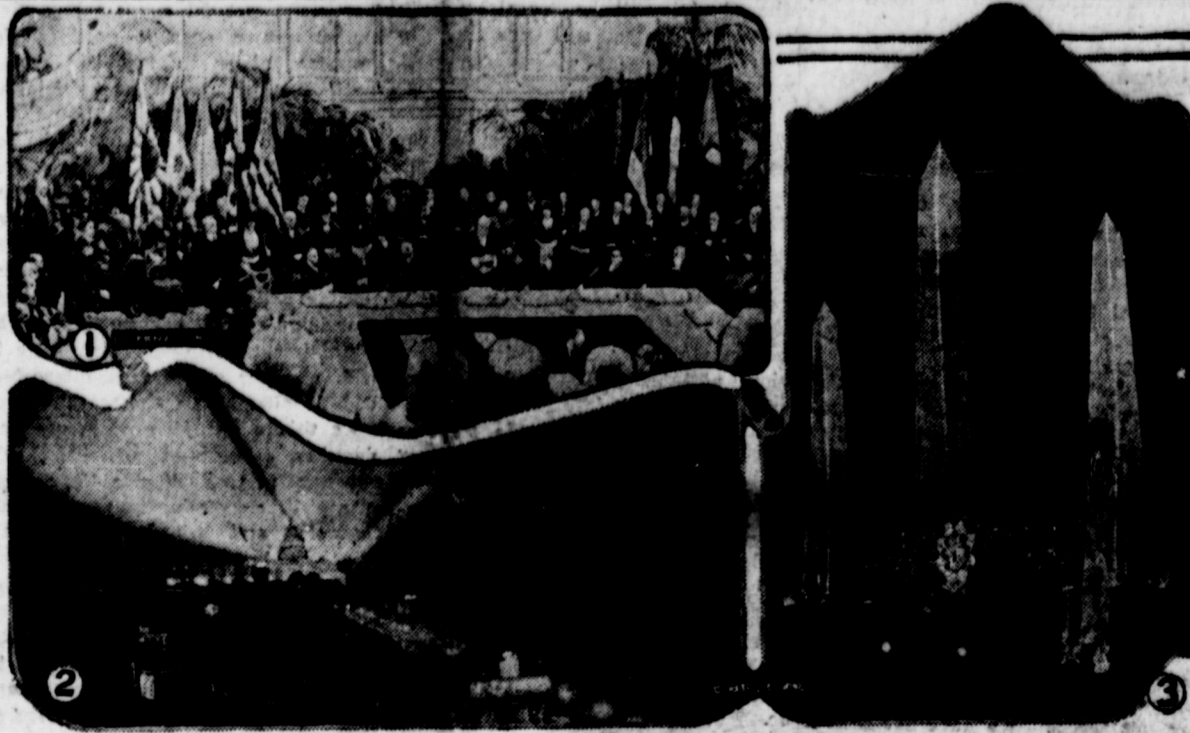
Police Disperse Mob.

New York.—A demonstration of persons opposed to the Porto Rican administration of Governor E. M. Kelly was broken up by Police reserves when the Governor landed from the steamer Tanapo. Banners carried in the crowd referred to the Governor as an "Autocrat" to Porto Rico as "America's Ireland," and to the Kelly administration as "mongrel rule." George S. McClure, Porto Rican Secret Service agent, said many letters of a threatening nature had been received.

gallons of whisky. We know right where it is, and who owns it. It is all in Chicago. There isn't any question but that this is one of the biggest conspiracies ever attempted."

Envoy to Argentina.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The nomination of John W. Riddle of Connecticut as American ambassador to Argentina was confirmed by the senate.



1—Secretary Hughes addressing armament conference at its opening session. 2—Capitol illuminated by the "Light of the States" for the conference. 3—Illuminated jeweled portal erected for the conference, showing Washington monument in center.

DEDICATION OF SUNSHINE
BALLARD CABIN

"Unless the American hand is trained to skill, there will be little use for the American heart and brain, however sympathetic or illuminated they may be. American education must be of the head, hand, and heart, and the hand alone will give reality to what the head and heart think or feel."

One of the most significant occasions held in connection with Berea College for a long time was the dedication last Friday, November 18, of the Sunshine Ballard Cabin, a gift of Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ballard. The program began in the Chapel with addresses by General Aultman and Governor Morrow. Governor Morrow spoke briefly concerning the debt that Americans owe as a result of the toil and sacrifices of the pioneers of this Republic. He said in part: "The most despicable of all creatures is a man who owes a debt and can pay it but simply won't do it. Yet I wonder, you sons and daughters of the Republic, if you realize that you are debtors, debtors in a great debt. Not an obligation that is made out of a contract that is signed and sealed in cold formal writing, but a debt founded in high honor, sealed with the seal of a nation in the blood of all the deathless dead. . . . Debtors for everything that gives man the right to stand on his feet flat footed and look the world in the face and say, 'I am the equal of any man on earth. I am an American citizen.' . . . Debtors because of the fact that we live in a land of free chance and open opportunity, where no door of blood or birth or caste enters; debtors for the truth that in this land of ours the plowboy as he runs the furrows of corn may, if he will, see in the distance the gilded dome of the nation's capitol. . . . Debtors for all that has been won for us, kept for us, and held for us by all those who have died from Bunker Hill to Chateau-Thierry. Debtors for every bloody track in the snow at Valley Forge; debtors for every weary march from Bunker Hill; debtors for every drop of blood spilled on the slippery decks in 1812; debtors for the graves that dotted the soil in our Civil War; debtors for all that has been done that our flag might live and the stars might stay upon it."

After the exercise in the Chapel the distinguished visitors, together with many invited guests, went to the Sunshine Ballard Cabin for the dedication service. The welcome address was given by President Wm. J. Hutchins and the dedication speech was made by President-Emeritus Wm. G. Frost. Lieutenant-Governor Ballard and Mrs. Anna Erberberg also spoke, and the Girls' Glee Club sang. The program was concluded by a presentation of the American flag to the Fireside Industries by R. Ballard Thruston. Mrs. Erberberg received the flag.

The following article, which gives a very comprehensive statement of the purpose and work of the Fireside Arts Department of Berea College, is quoted from the Lexington Leader. We hope next week to be able to give in full some of the speeches which were made at this dedication

HOUSEHOLD ARTS TO BE
RESTORED

Department Sunshine Ballard Cabin
is to Shelter has Big Mission in
Kentucky Highlands

(By Prof. John F. Smith)

BEREA, KY., Nov. 18.—Berea College believes in the dignity of manual labor. It believes that honest labor is a religious duty. It believes that precious few people should be excused by society from labor until all of the world's work is being done. It believes that there is very little difference between the degrees of dignity of different kinds of necessary toil.

If a piece of work is necessary to human happiness, or even to individual happiness that piece of work is well worth doing. Therefore, one necessary kind of work does not rank in dignity ahead of another. All toil that is necessary to human happiness is sacred in the eyes of Jehovah and none of it should be frowned upon by any man or woman whatever his station in life may be.

With these principles ever in mind those who direct the destinies of the institution aim constantly to glorify the commonplace things and to foster pride in doing the necessary things which are often classed as drudgery. In order to do this it puts great emphasis on vocational matters and lays great stress on manual labor for all of its students.

Fireside Industries

One of the phases of industrial education which the institution has been developing for many years relates to the Fireside Industries—weaving, basket-making, chair-making, home-dyeing with native barks and woods, and other things which give employment to people about the home fireside. There are people of the faculty who believe that the demand for the revival of household arts grows more and more insistent with the passing year. They believe this for various reasons, some of which follow:

1.—In these days of high cost of living tens of thousands—yes, millions of people need to produce more of the home necessities and comforts which are now commonly purchased with money which must somehow be obtained by laboring away from home.

Deterrent to Crime

2.—More kinds of honest toil need to be created for idle hands to do. One of the chief causes of crime is unemployment; and one of the greatest blows that could ever be delivered against crime will be administered when the unemployed and unskilled laborer receives the kind of instruction that will enable him to employ his hands and his time profitably throughout the year.

3.—The unreachably family in the open country constitutes a perpetual liability and a menace to the neighborhood where it dwells. The first step towards reaching such a family is to put within their hands the means of earning an adequate income, and to put before them the opportunity to develop pride and skill in producing something of value which the world wants and is willing to pay for.

4.—Tens of thousands of children are growing up without proper home training because the father or the mother, or both, is away from home almost daily earning their life bread. The matter of developing worthy citizens can never be done successfully until more attention is given to home-training; and this will be possibly on

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NEWS REVIEW OF
CURRENT EVENTS

Conference May Agree on Naval
Armament Reduction Plan
Within a Few Weeks.

HUGHES' PROGRAM APPROVED

Suggested Minor Modifications Are
Being Discussed—China Pleads for
Recognition as Independent Na-
tion—League Council Gets Af-
ter the Serbs—Progress on
Tax Revision Bill.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

IT APPEARS that the prophets in Washington were all wrong. The great conference seemingly is going to reach and sign an agreement on limitation of naval armament without waiting to settle the problems of the Pacific and the Far East. This tendency is a result of Secretary Hughes' downright action in laying before the conference in its first session the American proposal as to navies. Briefly, that proposal is that the United States, Great Britain and Japan agree to suspend naval construction for ten years, and during the succeeding ten years build only for replacement; that all uncompleted capital ships be scrapped at once; that the aggregate capital ship tonnage be limited to 500,000 each for England and America, and 300,000 for Japan; that the sea power of the three nations be maintained on this basis. There are other features of the program, but everyone is familiar with it by this time.

The conference, and the world, were at first astounded by this unexpected laying of the American cards on the table, and then the plan was greeted with loud and universal acclaim. The delegates of the other nations could not, if they would, refuse to endorse it, and at the second open session Great Britain, Japan, Italy and France, formally accepted it "in principle," with minor modifications. These, as set forth then and later, were as follows:

By Great Britain—Limit size and tonnage of submarines; permit construction of one capital ship a year during ten-year period to retain shipyard facilities; permit retention of more light cruisers and gunboats to police the high seas; reduction in number of naval ship building yards.

By Japan—Increase of Japan's naval strength to 70 per cent of British and American; cessation of construction of naval bases and new fortifications in the Pacific.

By France—Allowance of eight capital ships to safeguard French colonies.

By Italy—Allowance of six capital ships to protect Italian interests.

A committee, of which Col. Theodore Roosevelt is chairman, set to work at once to study the plan and proposed modifications, and by the end of the week it was predicted an agreement would be reached within two or three weeks. Among the American experts there was considerable opposition to the British suggestions, and the Englishmen dropped the idea of one battleship a year.

Japan's proposition that there be no more naval bases or fortifications constructed in the Pacific was expected, and perhaps proves a bit awkward for the United States. It means the abandonment of work and plans in the Philippines, Dutch Harbor and elsewhere which have been considered most necessary for the safety of our possessions in the Pacific if not for that of our Pacific coast. But if Mr. Hughes' general program is accepted

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World News

By J. R. Robertson, Professor of
History and Political Science
Berea College

The Washington conference is engaging the attention of all nations, and other subjects are receiving but scant notice in the world's press during this week. The disarmament program as suggested by Secretary Hughes is being carefully considered by the representatives of the countries in conference. The problems of the Far East are being discussed in a second conference which is going on at the same time. The representatives of the five largest nations are members of both conferences and go from one to the other. There is evidence that important matters are under discussion in a serious and businesslike manner and results are to be expected.

England, by her order stopping all work on the four great battleships now under construction, has made a move that falls in the same class with Secretary Hughes' proposition for disarmament. By this act she shows her sincerity and goes a long way toward making disarmament practical. The decision has met some opposition in England, especially as it throws a large number of workmen out of employment and does not seem to have met the approval of some of the naval officers, to say nothing of the firms having the contracts for the ships. In this act England goes farther than the U. S., as work still goes on in the shipyards of our country.

Japan, whose representatives seemed to endorse so heartily the disarmament proposal, are now asking that Japan's proportion of naval equipment shall be seventy percent of that of England and the U. S. instead of sixty percent, and the home government is backing up their request. They have also suggested that the U. S. sincerity would be more fully shown if she would agree to stop some of her projects for fortification in the Pacific at various points. This introduces a new subject, and it was hoped that the attention of the conference might not be scattered over too wide a field.

It has been reported that all the nine nations in the conference on the problems of the Far East have agreed that the integrity of China shall be preserved, that the policy of open ports shall be maintained, and the opportunities to all nations in relation to China shall be equal. This is a vital and rapid decision that equals the one on disarmament. As in the one case, so in the other there will be many details to be discussed, and possible reservations to be suggested. Japan already makes exception of Port Arthur, which she wishes to retain as the one great mark of her success in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905.

Baron von Thiermann is now in the American Congress in defining the anti-liquor law as applied to the use of beer as a medicine comes a report from our Latin-American neighbors to the south. The President of Chili has announced his determination to place a ban on intoxicating liquors in the industrial centers of his country. Such a prohibition would include the mining sections and the locations where supplies of nitrate are made. Industrial competition works to the favor of abstinence.

Close upon the action of the American Congress in defining the anti-liquor law as applied to the use of beer as a medicine comes a report from our Latin-American neighbors to the south. The President of Chili has announced his determination to place a ban on intoxicating liquors in the industrial centers of his country. Such a prohibition would include the mining sections and the locations where supplies of nitrate are made. Industrial competition works to the favor of abstinence.

One of the largest migrations of people that has ever taken place at one time is about to begin when the Mennonites of Canada start to make new homes in Mexico. Among other beliefs and practices they hold to the idea of non-resistance and would not take part in the recent war. They have been dissatisfied with their

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THE COMING AGE

Lecture by Wm. Goodell Frost in Upper Chapel,
Berea College, October 17, 1921

PART II

Fights Scheduled: For Education of All Children, For 50 New Colleges, For Full Practice of Religion—No Trials Called Crosses, No Religious Graft, No False Rating of Doctrines. A Big Task with Many Hazards Constitutes Your "Call."

(Part I showed how brief is each soul's part in human conflicts, defined "Progress," and outlined coming conflicts for good government, world peace, and justice between labor and capital.)

Our next vision of the coming age shows some earthquakes and volcanoes in the field of education. We now note but two.

Education for Every Child

Enormous effort and sacrifice will be necessary to complete the work of providing elementary education for all the children of the republic. "All" means the foreigner, the Negro, and remote and reluctant dwellers in far places. We were taking it for granted that this work was done when the war showed a quarter of the young men of America unable to read and write. What foundation is that for government by the people? Just now there is a revival of interest in this matter. But you may be sure this enthusiasm will cool down, and there will be times before you are old when it will require fresh effort and renewed sacrifice to carry to completion the universal education which is the right of every child, and the necessary twin of universal suffrage.

Double Failure of "Standard" Colleges

And another earthquake is coming when Christians and patriots awake to the change coming over our so-called standard Christian colleges. There are now too few in which enforcing motive for Christian service is made first, and still fewer in which any but the rich can find standing room. This condition has come about almost insensibly. The number of rich people in the United States has increased enormously. The newly rich wish for their sons and daughters polish and social standing, and the short way is to send them to college. No new colleges for the rich have been established; they have simply moved into the colleges already established and engaged all the rooms! And as these sons and daughters of the rich have moved into the rooms once so largely occupied by sons of farmers and daughters of country ministers, they have brought Vanity Fair in with them! They have brought the furnishings and customs and self-indulgent spirit of riches. The colleges, seeing how much money the students have to waste, naturally raise the tuition fees—why not? And when they have gone on to raise the salaries, and depend upon these student fees, they become powerless to regulate student life in any way that might drive away these high-paying students. Thus wealth tends to enslave the colleges.

Take note, it is a good thing for rich men's children to come to college. They need to be educated—their education is a great concern to the nation. But it is working the wrong way. Instead of their receiving education from their teachers they are undertaking to control the college and to educate the Faculty! They teach the Faculty that College Prayers should be optional, and that the important things in College life are the things outside the Chapel,

outside the class-room, outside the curriculum. The results are painfully evident. The colleges no longer furnish young men for Christian service, and they no longer have room for the students who cannot bring a large amount of money.

The lack of the trained Christian workers that the colleges were founded to supply is most serious. There are other causes besides the increase of rich students. The professors are more interested in other things. Where is the college that seeks men of character-forming power? Are not the colleges practically giving up the purpose of inspiring their students for Christian service? In all the "drives" for new and enlarged endowments, what reasons for giving are put forth? We have not seen a single appeal in which it was promised that if the college were made richer it would turn out a larger number of Christian workers.

And the same must be said of the old-time desire of many colleges to place an education within the reach of the self-supporting student. That desire has grown weak and ineffective. The self-supporting students were once a good proportion of the student body; now they are a vanishing and humiliated few. And we hear of none of the colleges now "driving" for greater wealth which propose to use this wealth for reducing student expenses. Nor are there "drives" for increasing student aid funds. These funds now constitute a ludicrous anachronism. Most student aid is in scholarships of \$40 or \$50 a year. Now \$50 a year meant something in my college days, when my annual expenses were \$200. But what does \$50 amount to for my cousin's son who is now squeezing along at one of these standard colleges on \$1,800 a year? A scholarship ought to mean a certain percent of the fixed expenses of school life so it will go up automatically when expenses go up.

Needed: Fifty New Colleges

What we need is fifty new colleges, one in every state, adapted to students who are not rich, at which class-taxes and other unnecessary frills shall be prohibited, and the way kept open from the humblest home to the sources of knowledge and power. And these new colleges must have instructors selected first of all because of their proven power to make the higher motives effective in the minds of their students. Some of you who listen today will be called by God to help found these new colleges. Read the life work of Mary Lyon and say, "By God's help I can do something like that." It is not a task to be lightly undertaken, but it is a task which will yield great results for America and for the Kingdom of God.

The Gospel in Every Land

Next we will glimpse a vision which demands only a moment because it has been presented so vivid-

ly in other connections. In your age the Gospel will reach every part of the globe. Selfishness itself will speed on this consummation. Commerce will pave the way. If we can only find men and women as messengers before the last students of this generation pass out of this life, the Gospel will be translated into every language, and preached to every nation.

One more vision.

What is the greatest thing that might happen in the coming age, or in any age? It is coming sometime—the full practice of religion in the world.

What is Religion?

What is religion? Not a thing of cathedrals and organ music, not a thing of philosophy and decorous custom, not a thing of eugenics and revised statutes. Religion is the human soul swung into its natural orbit. Every soul was made to "live and have its being" in the love of God, and expand in the doing of His work in the world. This is something which a child may have and a philosopher may miss. But nature is balked, the soul's being unfulfilled, until it swings into this orbit and has this settled understanding with God. It is the biggest fact in history, science, literature, that this thing can be.

Now why has this wonderful thing been in the world so long and not amounted to more? Why has it not reached more people, and done them the good which God intends? There are three diseases of Christianity, like blight on fruit, like murrain on cattle, which have prevented its spread and proper flowering. Whenever these diseases have been diminished or swept aside, Christianity has shot forward in a way to show that it is indeed a divine contagion. If these diseases can be overcome in your time, it will make the coming age glorious indeed.

Trials are Not Crosses

The first perversion or disease of Christianity is losing the difference between trials and crosses. Have you been taught this first lesson in religion? A trial is something we cannot escape; God sends it and we must bear it. You are born with a deformity, you lose a friend, you are disappointed in some great desire. These are trials, tests, and you must bear them with grit or with grace or with disgrace. But a cross is something at first repellent which a man takes up of his own free will for God or his neighbor. It is a cross to leave the fireside for a visit to the jail or the poorhouse or the caucus. It is a cross to take the unpopular side in an election. It is a cross to choose the field of greatest usefulness instead of the field where honor and rewards are quick and sure. Now Christianity is often so preached that many people suppose they are fulfilling all Christ's will by simply standing the trials that are sent them. Religion is presented as a sedative. Too many ministers shrink from calling for self-denial. Too many hymns dwell only on the sweetness, softness, solace of religion. Now we may be sure that religion without heroism, Christianity without crossbearing, will never expand a soul or conquer the world.

Religious Graft

A second disease of the Christian church is religious graft—the all but irresistible tendency to use the church not as an engine of religious propaganda, but as an establishment which has offices to fill and sweet-

meats to distribute. A religious organization is liable to all the parasitic evils that beset a government or a business organization—all that we call "graft." Christ avoided organization but in His little group one stole from the bag and others quarreled for the place at His right hand! You must not be surprised to find human nature, even in good people, cropping out, to find in every denomination, every church, every mission board, many who think little of the work to be done, the object to be accomplished, and much of the offices and honors to be given out. Belonging to a church or mission board soothes the conscience, deceives the man himself, takes the place of crossbearing and active work. Pity these poor blind cushion-seekers, but at the same time never doubt that there is such a thing as pure, disinterested, athletic altruism in the world.

As things are, however, too many churches, colleges, mission boards do not even pretend to give their chief efforts to converting souls, building character and bringing in Christ's principles to recast the world. They cultivate church architecture, and church music, and the amenities of social life. Estheticism claims to be religion. They devote themselves to all that ministers to the cultured happiness of an exclusive few, and give little money and less thought to those in need of bodily and spiritual help. The needy are out of their sight. They go thru the routine of public worship year after year expecting no results. All their growth, if they have any, is by members coming from other churches. They are well off by the case of a servant woman who came with her mistress and sat in the gallery. She took the sermon in earnest, and when the minister spoke the love of Christ, she forgot herself and murmured, "Bless the Lord." Instantly the sexton approached to demand silence. "But," said the woman, "I've got religion, and it just carried me away." "Woman," said the sexton, "This is no place to get religion."

This same graft, this same perverting of the organization for ones own gain or gratification, may appear in the smallest church. A deacon is to be elected. Few ask who in that office will do most for God. Deacons are elected for age, for good looks, for large subscriptions. A committee meets to consider church matters. There is small thought of what will really advance God's Kingdom. Each is afraid of the others, and they figure how their action will affect the feelings of one or another, and who is going to run things. It is graft to act or refrain from acting thru jealousy, or thru fear of giving offense, as much as to be influenced by any other bribe.

And religious grafters are fierce against anybody who does practice real religion. Why does the New Testament give so much space to the Pharisees? Because the Lord foresaw that church officers like the Pharisees would be among the chief obstacles to religion thru all time. (Here are some good subjects for orations—Phariseism, Religious Graft, the Persecution of Evangelists). Lane Seminary was founded to promote religion, but when its students applied religion to slavery, the Trustees turned them out. Yale College was founded to promote religion, but when Whitefield, who was converting all New England, came to New Haven, the students were forbidden to attend his meetings.

And there is one other great perversion—the false rating of doctrines. Of course all truth is important, but all truth is not equally important. And there has always been a morbid tendency to exalt doctrines that are secondary, obscure and remote from conduct, and neglect the doctrines that are first and clear. And this, combined with graft, produces sects and wasteful, love-killing denominations.

Fortunately, we know which things in religion are first. A lawyer, to whom we are forever grateful, put the question: What is the great commandment? And Christ gave answer: "To love God and your neighbor." He afterwards went further when He reproved the Pharisees for exalting trifles and neglecting "the weightier matters of the law." What does Christ name as the "weightier matters"? Justice, Mercy, and Faith. Notice this faith is not a belief, but a trust—a trust that gives courage to the penitent, and strength to the reformer, and leads to action. So we see religion is not a thing chiefly of the intellect, but of the heart and the will. We do not need to know more than a child may know in order to have religion and to make it work!

Now where is the church that really puts these things—love, justice, mercy, faith—first? There are such churches, but there are too many which do not. What do the churches put first? Ceremonies, proprieties, explanations and theories about religion. What should a man think about the substance or nature of God, or the mode of inspiration? Those are interesting studies, but they do not necessarily promote religion any more than Geology or Mathematics.* How should a preacher be ordained; and how should a sinner be baptized? "By the Holy Spirit" is the only safe answer.

*Those who would pursue this subject may well read "The Christian Idea of God," by Sir Oliver Lodge. Hibbert Journal, July, 1911.

Berea College Hospital

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Young David Brainerd did attend, and was fired for his great missionary work among the Indians. But he was also "fired" from Yale, and his expulsion hastened the founding of Princeton. We could give a thousand other instances showing how religious people persecute those who put religion into full practice.

No railroad, no factory, no army could succeed if it were served as poorly as Christ's church is served. It is because the church is so largely in the hands of these perverters of its true purpose—many of them unconscious but perverters still—that Christianity does not spread faster in the world.

False Rating of Doctrines

And there is one other great perversion—the false rating of doctrines. Of course all truth is important, but all truth is not equally important. And there has always been a morbid tendency to exalt doctrines that are secondary, obscure and remote from conduct, and neglect the doctrines that are first and clear. And this, combined with graft, produces sects and wasteful, love-killing denominations.

Fortunately, we know which things in religion are first. A lawyer, to whom we are forever grateful, put the question: What is the great commandment? And Christ gave answer: "To love God and your neighbor." He afterwards went further when He reproved the Pharisees for exalting trifles and neglecting "the weightier matters of the law." What does Christ name as the "weightier matters"? Justice, Mercy, and Faith. Notice this faith is not a belief, but a trust—a trust that gives courage to the penitent, and strength to the reformer, and leads to action. So we see religion is not a thing chiefly of the intellect, but of the heart and the will. We do not need to know more than a child may know in order to have religion and to make it work!

Now where is the church that really puts these things—love, justice, mercy, faith—first? There are such churches, but there are too many which do not. What do the churches put first? Ceremonies, proprieties, explanations and theories about religion. What should a man think about the substance or nature of God, or the mode of inspiration? Those are interesting studies, but they do not necessarily promote religion any more than Geology or Mathematics.* How should a preacher be ordained; and how should a sinner be baptized? "By the Holy Spirit" is the only safe answer.

*Those who would pursue this subject may well read "The Christian Idea of God," by Sir Oliver Lodge. Hibbert Journal, July, 1911.

Take notice, we make no attack upon any subordinate doctrines; but we say they are not first. We must never put them on a level with love, justice, mercy and faith. And the applications of love, justice, mercy and faith will widen forever.

There have been great changes in our explanations and theories about religion in recent times—great improvements—but they have absorbed altogether too much attention. They do not greatly affect love, justice, mercy and faith, or the conduct, power and joy that flow from these fountains of religion.

We see then this church of Christ—the church we love—hindered in its conquests by these diseases: The substitution of trials for crosses, the grafters who turn the church from its mission of converting and reconstructing the world, and this false rating of religious doctrines. Great reformers like Luther, and evangelists like Wesley and Moody, have repeatedly purged the church of perversions and brought it to triumph. But today the diseases largely prevail, and pull her from her faithful place. The Press, the Red Cross, the women's clubs and other agencies are doing something of what the church neglects. But suffering humanity lacks the Gospel. Not a few strong men are leaving the church because she has no militant program.

A Heart-Exalting Call

Now, do you not see in all this a heart-exalting call to dash in and do something worth while in the next forty years? If everything were perfect, there would be no exploits left for you! It is these needs, difficulties, self-denials, hazards, that challenge you.

The Lord says, a small group of earnest souls, if fully consecrated, can shake the United States.

The Lord says, Trust me and I'll carry you thru—not thru trials which everybody must bear, but thru cross-lifting and thru great campaigns for righteousness.

The Lord says, Begin this full Christian life today. Compose a new prayer, mark a new hymn. And find some way of expression. The unuttered purpose dies, and the undelivered messages curses the messenger. Pray with your room-mate, write to your friend, speak in some school-house. Find a way to begin preaching the Gospel, every man and woman of you, now.

Great musicians must begin to practice young. So great propagators of the Gospel must begin to practice young. God needs your word today. Get education, yes, all you can. But do not wait for education. The best of all education is what comes from your own activity. A little experience in Christian work

(Continued on Page 5)

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A Man for the Ages

A Story of the Builders of Democracy

By Irving Bacheller

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SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I.—Sam and Sarah Traylor, with their two children, Josiah and Selma, travel by wagon from their home in Vergennes, Vt., to the West, the land of plenty. Their destination is the Country of the Sangamon, in Illinois.

CHAPTER II.—Among the Traylor's first acquaintances are Lincoln's friends, Jack Kelso and his pretty daughter, Bim, 16 years of age.

CHAPTER III.—At Niagara Falls they meet a party of immigrants, among them a youth named John McNeil, who also decides to go to the Sangamon country. All of the party suffer from fever and ague. Sarah's ministrations save the life of a youth, Harry Needles, in the last stages of fever, and he accompanies the Traylor. They reach New Salem, Illinois, and are welcomed by young "Abe" Lincoln.

CHAPTER IV.—Samson decides to locate at New Salem, and begins building his house. Led by Jack Armstrong, rowdies attempt to break up the proceedings. Lincoln thwarts Armstrong. Young Harry Needles strikes Big McNeil, of the Armstrong crowd, and McNeil threatens vengeance.

CHAPTER V.—A few days later Harry, alone, is attacked by McNeil and his gang, and would have been roughly used had not Bim driven off his assailants with a shotgun. John McNeil, the Traylor's Niagara Falls acquaintance, is markedly attentive to Ann Rutledge. Lincoln is in love with Ann, but never had enough courage to tell her so.

CHAPTER VI.—Traylor helps two slaves, who had run away from St. Louis, to escape. Elphinstone Biggs, owner of the slaves, following them, attempts to beat up Traylor and in a fight has his arm broken.

CHAPTER VII.—Waiting for his arm to heal, Bim meets and begins building with whom Harry Needles has fallen in love. Biggs asks for Bim's hand, but her father refuses his consent. Biggs returns to St. Louis.

CHAPTER VIII.—Bim confesses to Harry that she loves Biggs and the youth is disconsolate. Lincoln decides to seek a seat in the legislature. He and Harry volunteer for the Black Hawk war, and leave New Salem.

CHAPTER IX.—Biggs comes back to the village and he and Bim elope. Harry learns of it on his way home from the "war." Lincoln's advice and philosophy sustain him in his grief.

CHAPTER X.—Lincoln, defeated in his candidacy for the legislature, forms a partnership with "Bill" Berry in the grocery business. Biggs sends a gang to burn Traylor's house, but the New Salem men are warned and the raiders worsted.

CHAPTER XI.—Lincoln, now postmaster, decides to run again for the legislature. Ann Rutledge is openly in love with John McNeil. He leaves for his home in the East, promising to return soon and marry Ann. Lincoln accepts his defeat manfully. No word coming from McNeil, Lincoln confesses to Bim that his real name is McNamara, and her fears that he will not return. Lincoln in his deep love for Ann, resolves to declare she does not yet love him, but will try to. With that promise Lincoln sets out for Vandalia and his legislative duties.

CHAPTER XII.—Ann hears from McNamara, but his letter is cold and she is convinced he does not love her. She tells Abe of her doubt, and he confesses his love and asks her to marry him. Ann declares she does not yet love him, but will try to. With that promise Lincoln sets out for Vandalia and his legislative duties.

CHAPTER XIII.—Inspired by Elijah Lovejoy, Traylor arranges on his farm a hiding place for runaway slaves, a station on the "Underground Railroad."

CHAPTER XIV.—Ann agrees to marry Abe, but her health is wrecked. Three runaway slaves seek Traylor's help in escaping. They belong to Biggs and he comes in pursuit of them. Threatened with arrest for inciting the raid on Traylor, he flees. One of the fugitives is Bim in disguise. She has fled from her husband's cruelty.

CHAPTER XV.—Dying, Ann Rutledge calls for Abe, and he bids her farewell at her bedside. Following her demise a selfless sadness descends on him. He is no longer "Abe" but "Abraham Lincoln."

CHAPTER XVI.—Overcoming his despondency, Lincoln returns to his work. Abolition sentiment is crystallizing and he throws himself into the movement.

CHAPTER XVII.—Traylor sells his farm and moves to Springfield. Lincoln plans to secure a divorce for Bim in order that she may marry Harry Needles, whom she has always really loved. McNamara returns to New Salem, too late.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Traylor and Harry Needles visit the "boom" city of Chicago, where Bim, now the mother of a son, is living with her parents. She has her divorce. Harry leaves for the Seminoles war. An unscrupulous, rich speculator, Lionel Davis, desires to marry Bim, but she repulses him.

A remarkable school of political science had begun its sessions in the little Western village of Springfield. The world had never seen the like of it. Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, E. D. Baker, O. H. Browning, Jesse B. Thomas, and Josiah Lambron—a most unusual array of talent as subsequent history has proved—were wont to gather around the fireplace in the rear of Joshua Speed's store, evenings, to discuss the issues of the time. Samson and his son Joe came often to hear the talk. Douglas looked like a dwarf among those long-geared men. He was slight and short, being only about five feet tall, but he had a big, round head covered with thick, straight, dark hair, a bulldog look and a voice like thunder. Douglas and Lincoln were in a heated argument over the admission of slavery to the territories the first night that Samson and Joe sat down with them.

"We didn't like that little rooster of a man, he had such a high and mighty way with him and so frankly opposed the principles we believe in. He was an out-and-out pro-slavery man. He would have every state free to regulate its domestic institutions, in its own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Lincoln held that it amounted to saying 'that

if one man chose to enslave another no third party shall be allowed to object."

In the course of the argument Douglas alleged that the Whigs were the aristocrats of the country.

"That reminds me of a night when I was speaking at Havana," said Honest Abe. "A man with a ruffled shirt and a massive gold watch chain got up and charged that the Whigs were aristocrats. Douglas in his broad-cloth and fine linen reminds me of that man. I'm not going to answer Douglas as I answered him. Most of the Whigs I know are my kind of folks. I was a poor boy working on

a flatboat at eight dollars a month and had only one pair of breeches and they were buckskin. If you know the nature of buckskin, you know that when it is wet and dried by the sun it will shrink and my breeches kept shrinking and deserting the sock area of my legs until several inches of them were bare above my shoes. Whilst I was growing longer they were growing shorter and so much tighter that they left a blue streak around my legs which can be seen to this day. If you call that aristocracy I know of one Whig that is an aristocrat."

"But look at the New England type of Whig exemplified by the imperious and majestic Webster," said Douglas. "Webster was another poor lad," Lincoln answered. "His father's home was a log cabin in a lonely land until about the time Daniel was born, when the family moved to a small frame house. His is the majesty of a great intellect."

There was much talk of this sort until Mr. Lincoln excused himself to walk home with his two friends who had just returned from the North, being eager to learn of Samson's visit. The latter gave him a full account of it and asked him to undertake the collection of Brimstead's note.

"I'll get after that fellow right away," said Lincoln. "I'm glad to get a chance at one of those men who have been skinning the farmers."

They sat down by the fireside in Samson's house.

"Joe has decided that he wants to be a lawyer," said Samson.

"Well, Joe, we'll all do what we can to keep you from being a shotgun lawyer," Abe Lincoln began. "I've got a good first lesson for you. I found it in a letter which Rufus Choate had written to Judge Davis. In it he says that we rightly have great respect for the decisions of the majority, but that the law is something vastly greater and more sacred than the verdict of any majority. 'The law,' he says, 'comes down to us one mighty and continuous stream of wisdom and experience accumulated, ancestral, widening and deepening and washing itself clearer as it runs on, the agent of civilization, the builder of a thousand cities. To have lived through ages of unceasing trial with the passions, interests and affairs of men, to have lived through the drums and trampings of conquest, through revolution and reform and all the changing cycles of opinion, to have attended the progress of the race and gathered unto itself the approbation of civilized humanity is to have proved that it carries in it some spark of immortal life.'"

The face of Lincoln changed as he recited the lines of the learned and distinguished lawyer of Massachusetts.

"His face glowed like a lighted lantern when he began to say those eloquent words," Samson writes in his diary. "He wrote them down so that Josiah could commit them to memory. 'That is a wonderful statement,' Samson remarked. Abe answered: 'It suggests to me that the voice of the people in any one generation may or may not be inspired, but that the voice of the best men of all ages, expressing their sense of justice and of right, in the law, is and must be the voice of God. The spirit and body of its decrees are as indestructible as the throne of Heaven. You can overthrow them but until their power is re-established, as surely it will be, you will live in savagery.'"

"You do not deny the right of revolution,"

"No, but I can see no excuse for it in America. It has remained for us to add to the body of the law the idea that men are created free and equal. The lack of the saving principle in the codes of the world has been the great cause of injustice and oppression."

Honest Abe rose and walked up and down the room in silence for a moment. Then he added:

"Choate phrased it well when he said: 'We should beware of awaking the tremendous divinites of change from their long sleep. Let us think of that when we consider what we shall do with the evils that afflict us.'"

The boy Joe had been deeply interested in this talk.

"If you'll lend me a book, I'd like to begin studying," he said.

"There's time enough for that," said Lincoln. "First, I want you to understand what the law is and what the lawyer should be. You wouldn't want to be a pettifogger. Choate is the right model. He has a dignity suited to the greatness of his chosen master. They say that before a justice of the peace, in a room no bigger than a shoemaker's shop, his work is done with the same dignity and care that he would show in the supreme court of Massachusetts. A newspaper says that in a dog case at Beverly he treated the dog as if he were a lion and the crabbed old squire with the consideration due a chief justice."

"He knows how to handle the English language," Samson observed.

"He got that by reading. He is the best read man at the American bar

and the best Bible student. There's a lot of work ahead of you, Joe, before you are a lawyer, and when you're admitted success comes only of the capacity for work. Brougham wrote the peroration of his speech in defense of Queen Caroline nineteen times."

"I want to be a great orator," the boy exclaimed with engaging frankness.

"Then you must remember that character is the biggest part of it," Honest Abe declared. "Great thoughts come out of a great character and only out of that. They will come even if you have little learning and none of the graces which attract the eye. But you must have a character that is ever speaking, even when your lips are silent. It must show in your life and fill the spaces between your words. It will help you to choose and charge them with the love of great things that carry conviction."

"I remember, when I was a boy over in Gentryville, a shaggy, plain-dressed man rode up to the door one day. He had a cheerful, kindly face. His character began to speak to us before he opened his mouth to ask for a drink of water."

"I don't know who you are," my father said. "But I'd like it awful well if you'd light and talk to us." He did and we didn't know till he had gone that he was the governor of the state. A good character shines like a candle on a dark night. You can't mistake it. A fiery can't hold his light long enough to compete with it. Webster said in the Knapp trial: 'There is no evil that we cannot either face or fly from but the consciousness of duty disregarded.'"

"A great truth like that mak a wonderful music on the lips of a sincere man. An orator must be a lover and discoverer of such unwritten laws."

It was nearing midnight when they heard footsteps on the board walk in front of the house. In a moment Harry Needles entered in cavalry uniform with fine top boots and silver spurs, erect as a young Indian brave and bronzed by tropic suns.

"Hello," he said as he took off his belt and danking saber. "I hang up my sword. I have had enough of war."

He had ridden across country from the boat landing and, arriving so late, had left his horse at a livery stable. "I'm lucky to find you and Abe and Joe all up and waiting for me," he said as he shook their hands. "How's mother?"

"I'm well," Sarah called from the top of the stairway. "I'll be down in a minute."

For an hour or more they sat by the fireside while Harry told of his



Harry Told of His Adventures in the Great Swamps.

adventures in the great swamps of southern Florida.

"I've done my share of the fighting," he said at length. "I'm going north tomorrow to find Bim and her mother."

"I shall want you to serve a complaint on one Lionel Davis," said Mr. Lincoln.

"I have one of my own to serve on him," Harry answered. "But I hope that our case can be settled out of court."

"I think that I'll go with you as far as Tazewell county and draw the papers there," said Lincoln.

When the latter had left for his lodgings and Joe and his mother had gone to bed, Samson told Harry the details of his visit to Chicago.

"She may have taken the disease and died with it before now," said the young man. "I'll be on my way to Honey Creek in the morning."

CHAPTER XXII.

Wherein Abe Lincoln Reveals His Method of Conducting a Lawsuit in the Case of Henry Brimstead et al., vs. Lionel Davis.

They found many of Davis' notes in Tazewell county. Abe Lincoln's complaint represented seven clients and a sum exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

With the papers in his pocket Harry went on to the Honey Creek settlement. There he found that the plague had spent itself and that Bim had gone to a detention camp outside the city of Chicago. He was not permitted to see her, the regulations having become very strict. In the city he went to the store of Eli Fredenberg.

The merchant received him with enthusiasm. Chicago had begun to recover from the panic. Trade was lively.

Harry spent the afternoon with Mrs. Kelso and Bim's baby boy. He wrote a very tender letter to Bim that day. He told her that he had come to Chicago to live so that he might be near her and ready to help her if she needed help. "The same old love is in my heart that made me want you for my wife long ago, that has filled my letters and sustained me in many an hour of peril," he wrote. "If you really think that you must marry Davis, I ask you at least to wait for the developments of a suit which Abe Lincoln is bringing in behalf of many citizens of Tazewell county. It is likely that we shall know more than we do now before that case ends. I saw your beautiful little boy. He looks so much like you that I long to steal him and keep him with me."

In a few days he received this brief reply: "Dear Harry: Your letter pleased and pained me. I have been so tossed about that I don't know quite where I stand. For a long time my life has been nothing but a series of emotions. What Honest Abe may be able to prove I know not, but I am sure that he cannot disprove the fact that Mr. Davis has been kind and generous to me. For that I cannot ever cease to be grateful. I should have married him before now but for one singular circumstance. My little boy cannot be made to like him. He will have nothing to do with Mr. Davis. He will not be bribed or coerced. I saw in this a prophecy of trouble. I left home and went down into the very shadow of death. It may be that we have been saved for each other by the wisdom of childhood. I must not see you now. Nor shall I see him until I have found my way. Even your call cannot make me forget that I am under a solemn promise."

"I'm glad you like the boy. He is a wonderful child. I named him Nehemiah for his grandfather. We call him Nim and sometimes 'Mr. Nimble' because he is so lively. I'm homesick to see him and you. I am going to Dixon to teach and earn money for mother and the baby. Don't tell anyone where I am and above all don't come to see me until in good heart I can ask you to come. "God bless you!"

"BIM."

In a few weeks the suit came on. Davis' defense, as given in the answer, alleged that the notes were to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of lots and that in consequence of the collapse of the boom there had been no such proceeds. As to the understanding upon which the notes were drawn, there was a direct issue of veracity for which Abe Lincoln was exceedingly well prepared. His cross-examination was as merciless as sunlight "falling round a helpless thing." It was kindly and polite in tone but relentless in its searching. When it ended, the weight of Davis' character had been accurately established. In his masterly summing up Mr. Lincoln presented every circumstance in favor of the defendant's position. With remarkable insight he anticipated the arguments of his attorney. He presented them fairly and generously to the court and jury. According to Samson the opposing lawyers admitted in a private talk that Lincoln had thought of presumptions in favor of Davis which had not occurred to them. Therein lay the characteristic of Mr. Lincoln's method in a lawsuit.

"It was a safe thing for him to do, for he never took a case in which justice was not clearly on his side," Samson writes. "If he had been deceived as to the merits of a case he would drop it. With the sword of justice in his hand he was invincible."

A judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for the full amount of their claim with costs. The character of Lionel Davis had been sufficiently revealed. Even the credulous Mrs. Kelso turned against him. Mr. Lincoln's skill as a lawyer was recognized in the north as well as in the middle counties. From that day forth no man enjoyed a like popularity in Tazewell county.

When Samson and Harry Needles left the courthouse, there seemed to be no obstacle between the young man and the consummation of his wishes. Unfortunately, as they were going down the steps Davis, who blamed Samson for his troubles, flung an insult at the sturdy Vermont. Samson, who had then arrived at years of firm discretion, was little disturbed by the anger of a man so discredited. But Harry, on the sound of the hateful words, had leaped forward and dealt the speculator a savage blow in the face which for a few seconds had deprived him of the power of speech. That evening a friend of Davis called at the City hall with a challenge. The hot-blooded young soldier accepted it against the urgent counsel of Samson Traylor, Mr. Lincoln having left the city.

(To be Continued)

Only Reasonable Request.

It was atop a lumbering lumbering Fifth avenue bus where New York's great middle class does its love-making. He was making no progress, that was evident. Other couples were cuddled up in each other's arms unabashed. He and she sat straight and prim. "You didn't like olives at first?" he asked. She agreed. "But you like them now." She nodded. "Well," he pleaded, "certainly you will give me the same chance that you would an olive."

GREAT TRIBUTE TO THE UNKNOWN

VETERANS OF MANY WARS MARCH IN BIG ARMISTICE DAY PARADE IN WASHINGTON.

OLD-TIME UNIFORMS SEEN

Blue and the Gray of the Civil War Mingle With the Khaki of the World Conflict—Foreign Armies Are Represented.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—In the Washington Armistice day parade, which preceded the ceremonies attending the burial of the remains of the unknown soldier in Arlington amphitheater, there appeared virtually every former and present soldier and sailor living in or near Washington who was not bedridden.

Veterans of the Indian, the Civil and the Spanish wars turned out in great numbers to join their brothers of the World war in doing honor to the unknown dead who represents the spirit of willing sacrifice of Americans in the high cause.

Some of the men who appeared in the parade seemed to have stepped from the pages of history. Take old Maj. Gen. Anson Mills, for instance. He is well past fourscore years of age, but he came to do his part. Once on a time when General Mills was a captain in the active service, the American people read with excited interest and proper pride one of his exploits in an Indian war when he was a subaltern of cavalry.

In the year of the Sioux wars, the winter following the time that General Custer was killed, Captain Mills, with a small command which was almost starved to death, fell in with a great body of well-fed, well-armed Indians. By a masterly handling of an almost deadly situation Mills managed to hold off the foe until relief came. His men had nothing to eat but a little horse meat, which it was necessary for them to eat raw. The relief column which came to his aid was in like starving condition, but surmising that Mills' little command was in trouble, the others pressed on through zero weather, shoeless and cold and hungry, till they came to the relief of the gallant captain and his comrades.

Old-Timers Out in Uniform.

Every former soldier and sailor in Washington who had a uniform put it on on Armistice day. The parade showed a meeting of the far past, the midway past and the present. It was hoped that the one living Washington veteran of the Mexican war could appear in the parade, but although his spirit was willing his strength was not quite equal to the occasion. Gen. Horatio Gibson, who as a second lieutenant, was with Gen. Winfield Scott when the City of Mexico surrendered, is living in this city today. He is more than ninety years of age, but with a youthful and a frequent determination which enables him to carry out his wishes to mingle with the younger generation of soldiers of his country.

Veterans of the Civil war of both the northern and the southern armies were present in the parade in large numbers. Some of the southern soldiers wore their old gray uniforms, while the men of the North came in the blue of the days of their service. The Spanish war veterans who took part in the proceedings are middle-aged men. They still swing along, however, with no tendency to lose step or cadence, and bearing themselves with ramrod-like straightness without physical effort.

Many Nations Represented.

Hundreds of men who saw service in the great war in armies other than those of the United States marched in the parade. There were English, French, Italian, Belgian, Japanese and representatives of some other countries of the world in the marching ranks. In a way, it was a great allied demonstration in memory and in honor of a soldier whose identity is unknown to the world. He was an American soldier, and he died at the front—and this was deemed sufficient to deserve the tribute of the nations.

Men who did not know that they could march did march in this great parade. Strength seemed to be renewed in the veterans of the older services.

No one in the parade gave thought to anything but the solemnity of the immediate occasion. Never before in the history of the country was there a demonstration like unto this. It was solemn, but it was uplifting. The President of the United States marched with the privates of the army. There was no distinction of rank. All were Americans paying tribute to an American who had given all that he had to the service of the home land.

Anglo-Jap Pact to Go.

Once in a great while one is willing to make a prophecy. Prophets frequently are proved unworthy of honor, but today there seems to be no reason why one should be "backward in coming forward" with the statement that the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance will be abrogated and never will see renewal. The chances are that the charge of

misreading the sign post will be laid at one's door, but I do not believe that any long chance is being taken in making the prediction that before long Great Britain and Japan will find a way to cut the tie that binds, and to do it without leaving any outward evidence that either party to the pact harbors resentment because of its fate.

It has been realized by the students of international relations here in Washington for some time that the treaty between Great Britain and Japan is the cause of much misunderstanding and of a good deal of suspicion in the United States of America. As an aftermath of the conference on the limitation of armaments and Far-East problems, it seems to the writer, from the general trend of things, that it is safe to predict the treaty of understanding and arrangement between the British and the Japanese will go the way that some other treaties have gone in the past.

Lord Northcliffe Outspoken.

It seems hardly necessary to dwell upon the benefits which would accrue in the field of relations between the two great English-speaking powers if the treaty should become nonexistent. It is possible that nothing in the past, even in a remote way, imperils the future safety of the United States, but there are students of situations here who believe that entire accord of diplomatic relations between Uncle Sam and John Bull cannot come until the treaty is no longer an issue. The sound belief is that the pact is to go. Lord Northcliffe is a newspaper owner who has a reportorial instinct. He has been saying things in Japan, Chief among the things voiced was that the Anglo-Japanese alliance "has outrun its usefulness."

Lord Northcliffe and Lloyd George are not entirely friendly, as the world knows, but if the British premier were asked today if his dearest foe properly had scented a choice bit of coming news, he probably would answer "yes," if he answered at all.

Naturally enough, nothing much is being said in Washington about the possibilities of the abrogation of the written understanding between Great Britain and Japan. The British office here is much more reticent about matters than is any one of the other offices of the governments here represented. Naturally enough, also, the British do not care to talk, in advance at least, upon what is more or less of a painful subject. The alliance, as an alliance, probably can have no open part in the proceedings of the coming conference, but eventually it will be found that Great Britain and Japan, each without a grimace, will allow the treaty of understanding to pass into the realms of the have-beens.

Watson's Charges Unbelievable.

The senate, and the country with it seemingly have been much torn up over the charges made by United States Senator Watson that many American soldiers were executed in France without trial and, as it is intimated, simply because they were insubordinate or were uncivil to their officers.

If there were any such high-handed and high-gallows proceedings as this in France, the news of it would have gone from the Vosges to the North sea beaches in telegraphic time. America would have known of it, if not through the mails and by cable because of the censorship, the instant that the first American doughboy set his foot on these shores on his return from overseas service.

It was impossible to hide things from the men in France, and of course the unwarranted execution of twenty-one men could not have been hidden. If they had been taken out and hanged under cover of darkness their buddies would have noted their absence at reveille and things would have started. There were thousands upon thousands of civilian officers doing duty in France. Except in a few instances, they had no liking for extraordinary punishments because the human equation in the army was just about what the human equation is elsewhere.

A major general commanding one of the great divisions in France told me that during his seven or eight months as commanding officer of 30,000 men there had been just one execution. The man who was hanged was found guilty by a court of the murder of a French woman under most dreadful circumstances. This is one of the 11 hangings which the secretary of war in response to the charges in the senate has reported as having been the number of executions of members of the A. E. F.

Does Not Seem Believable.

Within a year after the close of the war about two million American soldiers returned to this country. It seems more than astounding that all these two millions kept silent about the murder of their comrades. The shroud was over these alleged horrors until close on Armistice day when on the say-so of three or four belated witnesses 70,000 American officers are arraigned before the world as being by inference guilty of unspeakable crimes.

Take it all in all, in France there was good feeling between the men in the ranks and the officers. Leaving the officers of the regular army out of consideration, the holders of commissions in the service were men out of the ordinary walks of life, just as were the men over whom they exercised their command. There were some cases where the holding of a little brief authority seemed to make some officers willing to become taskmasters, and willing also in some ways to make general asses of themselves, but in the main the officers and men were buddies in the best sense.

DR. J. E. ANDERSON
Office in Berea Bank & Trust Co.
Building
Berea, Ky.
Office Phone 217 Res. Phone 174

O. L. GABBARD
Auctioneer

See him at his Barber Shop
under Berea Post Office
Before setting date of sale

DR. LOGSDON
DENTIST

Office hours 8-12 a. m., 1-4 p. m.

Government Dentist

Located in
BAKER BUILDING
Main Street Berea, Ky.
Phone No. 3

Local Page

News of Berea and Vicinity,
Gathered from a Variety
of Sources.

Mrs. John F. Smith and children returned recently from a two weeks' visit with her parents in Oberlin, O. By mistake someone picked up Prof. Baird's hat in the College Chapel a few days ago and left his own in the place of it. If the one who made this mistake will kindly look up Prof. Baird and make the exchange, it will not only be an accommodation to the Professor but will also afford considerable relief to his students, who are forced to look at him wearing a hat which was not made to fit nor to harmonize with his personality.

Miss Parker, of the Normal School, was given a beautiful birthday celebration at the home of Miss Fessenden last Sunday evening. Those present were Miss Bowersox, Miss Welsh, and Miss Fuller.

Chester Parks is now operating the Victory Theatre and says that he is going to furnish the people with wholesome up-to-date pictures.

Miller Lackey and his son, Junior, were in to see County Agent Spence, Tuesday. Mr. Lackey is planning to feed eighty head of cattle this winter.

Mr. Wilder, of Walaceton, and his son, of Middlesboro, were in Berea on business, Monday.

County Agent Spence spent Monday, which was court day in Mt. Vernon, discussing hog cholera with the farmers of Rockcastle county.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner Gott and daughter, Margaret Ruth, spent Sunday of this week with home folks on Chestnut street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Chasteen, of Panola, have recently moved to the West End in Berea.

Elmer Anglin, of Disputanta, was visiting friends in Berea the last of the week.

Mrs. H. C. Combs and daughters, Ruth and Gladys, of Center street, were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Powell, of Depot street, Sunday.

Mrs. George Gatliff, of near Wildie, was visiting her sister, Mrs. Ellen Strunk, of Depot street, Sunday and Monday.

T. M. Rose, of Jackson county, was in Berea on business the first of the week.

Moss Rucker, of Berea, spent the week-end with home folks near Wildie.

Thanksgiving

We should be thankful for the many good things we receive daily, and more especially our hearts ought to be full of the Thanksgiving spirit at this season. We are pleased to say that we are thankful. We are thankful for the nice business that our friends have given The Economy Store, and hope that we have given you such good values and service that we may continue to share a portion of your patronage.

We Cordially Invite You to Visit
Our Store

R. R. HARRIS

Phone 130 Chestnut Street

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jones, of Goochland, were week-end visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Powell of Depot street.

Porter-Moore Drug Store is being moved into the beautiful new building on Main street which is just completed.

Talmadge Rose, of Eglen, was in Berea the first of the week on business. He also visited friends and relatives while here.

Mr. Hibbard, Berea marshal, returned Monday from Knoxville, where he has been for several days in search of a violator who is wanted in Clay county. He left Tuesday on a mule for Manchester, where he is going on legal business.

Dick Hollingsworth, Virgil Cook, and Tommy Anderson left Tuesday for Jackson county on a hunting trip.

B. P. Allen has sold his interest in the Berea Drug Co. to P. S. Gentry. Mr. Gentry is a promising young man, courteous and generous.

The Missionary Society of Berea Baptist Church entertained the Missionary Society of Richmond Baptist Church, Tuesday.

Dr. Donald Edwards, of Louisville, is spending his Thanksgiving vacation with his parents, Dean and Mrs. Edwards.

Mrs. Sallie Bogie and daughter entertained at dinner Thursday, Mrs. Bertie Lewis, Prof. Williams, Mrs. Hester Miny, Mrs. A. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Robertson and daughter, Mrs. Bess Lewis, of Versailles, and Mrs. Lillian Vance, of Hazard. All report a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe E. Johnson and two children spent the day Sunday in Richmond with their daughter, Mrs. J. B. Turner.

Mrs. Bess Lewis, of Versailles, and Mrs. Lillian Vance, of Hazard, have been visiting their mother and sister, Mrs. A. J. Smith, and Mrs. Jack Robertson, for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Bogie and son, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Chestnut, of Lexington, and Mr. Robert Fox, of Lancaster, motored over from Lexington and spent the day Sunday with Mrs. Bogie and daughter, Lizzie.

Mrs. A. J. Smith and daughter, Mrs. Jack Robertson, and little daughter spent the week-end in Richmond with Mrs. Smith's daughter, Mrs. Bert Johnson.

BAPTIST CHURCH

The Berea Baptist Church cordially invites you to its revival meeting to begin Sunday, November 27. The evangelist is Arthur Fox, of Paris, Ky. The singer is Jim Brown, of Chattanooga, Tenn. The evangelist will arrive on Monday, November 28.

LOGSDON-MAHONE

The marriage of Dr. June M. Logsdon, of Berea, Ky., to Miss Mary Caldwell Mahone, of Richmond, Ky., was quietly solemnized Thursday, November 17, at the home of Rev. I. J. Spencer in Lexington, Ky., the Rev. I. J. Spencer officiating. Miss Mahone is the daughter of W. R. Mahone, who passed away a few weeks ago. She is a professional nurse, having done private practice in Berea, Richmond, and Winchester. Miss Mahone comes from one of the oldest and most prominent families in Central Kentucky. Dr. Logsdon is a prominent dentist in Berea, and a graduate of the Louisville Dental School. He is the son of C. W. Logsdon, well known farmer living at Walaceton, Ky. Those present at the wedding were: Mrs. C. W. Williams, sister of the bride, Otto Ernberg, and Mrs. Morgan. Dr. Logsdon and Mrs. Mahone Logsdon have many friends who congratulate them.

Oh-O, Man!

Mayme—Who was that handsome old man looking at me we just passed?
Madge—That's Doctor Bluff of the state insane asylum.

Notary Public Phone No. 49

W. B. WALDEN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Practice 48 Chestnut St., by M. E. Church in all Courts
BEREA, KY.

Do You Know

That the leather business is one that NO ONE can learn in a week, month or year? My knowledge of leather and its benefits is the result of more than TWENTY YEARS of actual experience. This is one reason I am in position to give the public the best material and workmanship in Shoe and Harness Work. QUICK SERVICE and SATISFACTION.

Try THOMA

Short Street Berea, Ky

WEST END AND VICINITY

Mr. and Mrs. Blufford Jennings from Cartersville visited C. H. Todd, Sunday.

Virgil Vians has moved to R. H. Todd's place.

Mrs. Abbie Coffey, of Wildie, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jane Coffey.

Mrs. Reynolds and her daughter, Ruth, made a business trip to Heidelberg and Battyville the first of the week.

D. C. Alcorn, of Drip Rock, was visiting here the first of the week.

W. B. Harris and J. C. Faulkner were home for the week-end.

Mrs. Orris Moore visited her mother, Mrs. Jackson, on Monday.

Mrs. Montgomery Jackson guessed the exact number of seeds in a pumpkin and won the twenty-dollar prize offered by the Welch Department Stores. Charles McDaniel won the five-dollar prize in the Hardware Department.

Dave Jackson, after being confined at home three weeks, is able to be out again, and left Sunday for Jackson, Ky.

Jake Herndon and Justice Jackson went to Winchester and Ashland last week to see football games.

Mr. McIntosh is moving into the house vacated by Mrs. Reynolds.

Mrs. P. D. Robbins, of Scranton, Pa., (who will be remembered as Miss Candace Stout) is visiting here.

Miss Daisy Baker left Monday for Irvine.

Miss Gertrude Hogg, and Academy student, visited Mrs. Kilbourn the first of the week.

Mrs. Tom Baker returned Saturday from a visit with her daughter at Irvine.

James Chasteen, from Panola, is moving to the McGuire place in West End.

H. T. Chasteen, from Big Hill, visited Marion Chasteen, Sunday.

Rev. Hudson preached at Olivet Chapel Sunday night.

Mrs. E. Lunsford, from Brooksville, Ind., visited her daughter, Mrs. Chas. McDaniel, last week.

Chas. McDaniel, Chas. Duerson, Tine Williams, and several others participated in a big fox hunt Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker, from Speedwell, visited Marion Chasteen the first of the week.

Mrs. H. Parsons, Mrs. P. D. Robbins and Mrs. Faulkner visited Mrs. Purkey the first of the week.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

At the general meeting of the Woman's Club, November 16, Mrs. Herndon and Mrs. Cowley gave a very interesting report of the meetings at the District Convention of Women's Clubs held at Lawrenceburg, Kentucky. Next year's convention will be held at Danville, Kentucky.

Mrs. Riker, a member of the State Board of Penal and Feeble-minded Institutions, gave a very interesting talk on work which is done to improve conditions of these institutions, and on the methods of teaching and treatment used with the object of developing in lines in which these unfortunate inmates are interested, and thereby to a large extent control their mental disturbances.

It is hoped that every woman will keep in mind the "Gift Shop," which will be opened to the public Monday noon, November 28, at Boone Tavern.

Now Read This!

We give new life to your old shoes by keeping them well soled and repaired.

Don't discard them simply because they look worn out. They have to be mighty far gone before we give them up.

Your old shoes feel good, and when we get thru with them they look good.

—Hand Made Harness a Specialty—

A. E. RIVERS

Harrison Bldg. Chestnut St.

List Your Property

FOR SALE

with

Scruggs, Welch & Gay
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
Berea, Kentucky

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

CENTER ST.

BEREA, KY

and will continue until Tuesday night. Mrs. John Welch is general business manager and any desired information concerning the Gift Shop can be obtained from her.

Tea will be served in the afternoon of both days of the sale, and special effort is being made to exhibit articles both beautiful and useful, very reasonably priced.

We invite you all most cordially to come and see our exhibit; and if it please you, buy.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE

J. H. Gabbard's Heirs Plaintiff

vs.

J. H. Gabbard's Heirs Defendants

Pursuant to judgment and order of sale, entered in the above styled action, by the Madison Circuit Court at its October Term, 1921, the undersigned Commissioner will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder, on the premises in Berea, Ky., at the hour of 1:30 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, November 26, 1921, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain lot of land in the City of Berea, Ky., on Depot street and described as follows. Beginning at a stake on Depot street, thence west 25 feet to a stake, thence south 125 feet to a stake, on a ten foot alley, thence east 25 feet to a stake, thence south 125 feet to the place of beginning.

TERMS: Said land will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser being required to execute sale bond with approved security, payable to the Commissioner and bearing six percent interest from day of sale until paid, with a lien retained on the property sold until said bond and interest is fully paid.

R. B. TERRILL, Master Commissioner Madison Circuit Court.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE

Hiram Bowlin's Heirs Plaintiff

vs.

Hiram Bowlin's Heirs Defendants

Pursuant to judgment and order of sale entered in the above styled action by the Madison Circuit Court at its October Term, 1921, the undersigned Commissioner will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder, on the premises near Berea, Madison county, Ky., at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, November 26, 1921, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract of land in Madison county, Ky., on the Walaceton pike, and known as the Hiram Bowlin home place, containing 49 1/4 acres and adjoining the lands of Salem Weaver, E. A. Towery, Cynthia Balem, Bert Rogers, and others. This land is very well improved, in a good neighborhood, and is convenient to churches and schools.

For further description see the pleadings filed in this case.

TERMS: Said land will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser being required to execute sale bond payable to the Commissioner, and bearing six percent interest from day of sale until paid, with a lien retained on the land sold until said bond and interest is fully paid.

R. B. TERRILL, Master Commissioner Madison Circuit Court.

Immediately after the above sale I will sell the following personal property as administrator of Hiram Bowlin: A horse, a good Jersey cow, farming implements and household furniture. Terms made known on day of sale.

JAMES BOWLIN,
Administrator

Classified Advertisements

FOR RENT—A new three-room house on Prospect Ave., at Berea. Leroy Alcorn.

FOR SALE
Good seven-room house; price right. See J. W. HOSKINS.

Several thoroughbred White Plymouth Rock Cockerels for sale; \$2.50 each. John F. Smith, 57 Jackson St.

FOR SALE
House and lot on Pearl street, Berea. For particulars see Mrs. E. C. Wyatt, or phone No. 150.

FOR SALE—A new four-room house. For particulars see Leroy Alcorn, Prospect Avenue, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE—Four-room house, good well in porch, and ten acres of land on Walnut Meadow pike. Price is right. See E. F. Ogg.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Four-year-old pony, safe for children to handle, harness and buggy. E. F. Harris, Boone Tavern Barber Shop.

FOR SALE
On account of leaving Berea, I will sell all incubators and brooders at a sacrifice price; also one good bicycle for sale. Earnest Bartlett. First come first served.

Every Banking Facility

We place at your disposal every facility for the prompt and efficient handling of your banking business.

With Capital and Surplus of \$75,000 and Resources of \$500,000 we are in a position to serve you to your fullest satisfaction, while our membership in the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM enables us to offer the most complete co-operation in providing adequate accommodation as well as advice and information on business and financial matters.

Make this strong Bank your Bank.

Berea National Bank

J. L. GAY, Cashier

BEREA

KENTUCKY

At Honest Abe's

Seed Rye, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, and Orchard Grass at the lowest price.

Also completest line of Hardware and Queensware in town.

Most up-to-date Grocery stock in Berea. Feeds of all kinds. Call and see. Keep your eye on us till after Xmas.

A. B. Cornett & Sons

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LILY WHITE FLOUR

Better than ever. It bakes everything

KENTUCKY CORN MEAL

Best on the market. Always fresh. Sold at reasonable prices and guaranteed by all grocers

MANUFACTURED AT HOME

Berea Milling Company

BEREA

KENTUCKY

WANTED: Man with car to sell low priced GRAHAM TIRES. \$130.00 per week and commissions. GRAHAM TIRE CO., 1501 Boulevard, Benton Harbor, Mich.

LOST—A pair of glasses, in black case, somewhere between Welch's corner and Swinford's store in West End. Finder please return to Citizen Office and receive reward. Owen Wells.

LOOK HERE!

If making your dollar go the limit means anything to you, let me take your magazine and newspaper subscriptions. Clubbing offers a specialty. Remember, I guarantee to underquote any existing agency.

Otis R. Blakey, 202 Parsons Hall.

HARRIS' MAGAZINE AGENCY
Any newspaper or magazine furnished at lowest possible price. Make your own clubs and save money by subscribing thru me. E. F. Harris, Boone Tavern Barber Shop.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

Your state and county taxes for the year of 1921 are now due and in my hands for collection. On all taxes that are not paid on the first day of December, 1921, a penalty of 6 per cent and 6 per cent interest will be added as provided for in Sec. 4143 Kentucky Statutes.

P. S. WHITLOCK,
Sheriff Madison County

BEREA-RICHMOND AUTO LINE

Time-Table

Leaves Richmond (Glyndon Hotel)	7:00 a. m.
Arrives Berea	7:45 a. m.
Leaves Berea (Boone Tavern)	10:00 a. m.
Arrives Richmond	10:45 a. m.
Fare \$1.25	

I Want to Do Your Shoe Repairing

I want an opportunity to convince you that I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY and give your feet comfort. And I want to further convince you that our work and material is of the very best, coupled with quick service, at prices no higher than you pay for inferior work and poor service. All work guaranteed.

See THOMA

Short Street Berea, Ky.

THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor JAMES M. REINHARDT, Managing Editor

Entered at the postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, \$1.50; six months, 85 cents; three months, 50 cents. Payable in advance.

Foreign Advertising Representative, The American Press Association.

More About the Washington Conference

Let us rejoice over the tone and temper of the Limitation of Arms Conference that is progressing so admirably in Washington. That neighboring nations of varied interests, temperaments, languages and ideals should get together to discuss in a friendly way the means for prolonging the peace of the world and holding in abeyance bloody conflicts is beautiful to contemplate.

Man's reasoning power is at its highest point of efficiency in times of peace. His sentiments are lofty, his sympathies are tender, and his willingness to compromise is beyond description immediately after a bloody conflict with death, especially if he is the conqueror. What is applicable to individuals can more or less be applied to nations. A nation that has gone thru the Valley of the Shadow of Death and has come up with a bloody brow, the victorious banner, is ready to talk of peace in more Christian-like terms, but time and transpiring experiences have a tendency to obliterate the sad tragedies of a conflict and exalt the heroic, the glorious and the triumphant.

Nation after nation back thru the history of the world has been willing at the close of a tragical conflict to curtail fighting machinery. But those nations at the same time kept a sharp eye trained on the activities and the progress of their enemy nations, and as soon as signs of phenomenal growth or unusual progress could be seen in those enemies, fear and distrust came into their midst and they began to regret having entertained a willingness to limit their preparations for war.

Disarmament in its practical sense must be discussed in terms of a nation's proximity to long-standing enemy nations.

Aristide Briand, in his vivacious French manner and with eloquence of tongue, placed before the Disarmament Conference France's attitude on the limitation of arms. By the time he had finished his speech, even the American delegates were almost willing to forget the policy of isolation of the United States Government and pledge their support to France in an emergency. It almost brought back to the minds of certain people the hard fought and hard earned principles that were involved in the League of Nations' conflict in 1919. Even America in an actual show-down must recognize that nothing short of a League of Nations, with power of compulsion, is able to save the autonomy, integrity and self-government of certain small nations of Europe.

We can begin to see daylight thru the closed door of America which is being pried open by the Limitation of Arms Conference. The statesmen of other parts of the world, and many in America, have already seen that only an agreement with "teeth in it" can hold the nations of the world at peace in times of an emergency. Any sort of an agreement will keep peace when there is nothing at stake, but when an August of 1914 comes to the world again, our Limitation of Arms Program will mean but little and only that part of the League of Nations which says "THOU SHALT NOT," with the moral suasion of 48 nations back of it, will hold the conflict off.

Let us rejoice over the progress that is being made and pray that step by step we will climb into the great brotherhood of nations where the police power is world wide.

The Terrors of Evolution

Much is being said by both the ministry and the laity about evolution, and much that is said on both sides of the question is mere guess work and is void of facts, knowledge or proof. Those members of the human family who are trying thru the help of God and all of the agencies that are given to man thru God's benevolence, to improve themselves and make themselves worthy to "subdue the earth," are not in the least terrorized by the term evolution. We think the theorist who is so disturbed because some one tries to make him believe that his antique ancestor descended from the tops of the trees, swinging by his tail, owes an apology to the animals of the world. The animal, were he able to discuss the question, would be inclined to disown man as his progeny. Let us discuss the question from the viewpoint of the animal for a while.

The animal says, "I disclaim any connection with the human family because science convinces me that species propagate their kind and that must remain true in character to species. Furthermore, man is not true in character to any species. In the animal kingdom we have brotherly love; we have the most perfect communistic system known in the universe. When one monkey runs short of provision, all the monkeys in his colony will help him out. The morals of the animal kingdom are perfect. Even the wisest man that the world has ever produced learned valuable lessons from one of the lowest of our kingdom. Solomon found an eternal truth in the consistent, honorable character and integrity of the ants. We are industrious, nourishing our bodies on the fatness of the land that God has given us, and storing away plenty for the sick and the afflicted. What of man? Man has proven himself capable of more degeneracy than any animal belonging to our kingdom. To be sure, he has the power of ascending to the very portals of heaven, but the corresponding proneness to descend to the lowest pits of hell. Criminality in every form is his common practice. His best representatives must constantly sit in court and try the thieves, the murderers, the slackers, the profiteers, the highwaymen, the immoral degenerates, the lunatics and the idiots that are to be found in his family by the teeming millions. No wise man is disturbed by a false argument. If he should spend more time trying to improve the species as he finds it and less time in arguing from whence came the species, he would make the human family a worthy family to be our progeny." Thus speaks the animal in airing his views of evolution.

Dear fellow members of the church of the living God, let us throw our lives into the conflict of making the best out of what we have and cease worrying about our progenitors. The more you worry on a theory, the less information you have. Never fear to face the truth. Truth, according to the scripture, will make you free, and it is the sign of stagnation and retrogression to cease to follow a thread of truth that may have been discovered by the arts or the sciences or any other branch of learning for fear it will lead you into a field of knowledge that you do not wish to explore.

Sorrow often binds people together.

True men are always truthful men.

Don't expect applause. Deserve it.

To do good is better than to be done good.

Suffer fools gladly; they may be right.

Picking winners is usually a losing game.

Women forgive and remember; men forget.

Only when hope is dead do we cease to fear.

Be it ever so homely, there's no face like your own.

One-half the world wonders why the other half lives.

It is easier to criticize people than to appreciate them.

No one is ever so busy as the person without occupation.

What we wish is the shadow; what we will is the substance.

LOCAL PATRIOTISM

We admire patriotism. We distrust and almost fear the man in whom it is lacking. The word is generally used with reference to love of country. But in this age of the world our interests are bound up with those of other people in so many ways that a similar spirit finds many forms of expression. The same fine element of character is shown in loyalty to the interests of one's family, neighborhood, town, or other body of people cooperating for a common purpose.

An example of this, close at home, is found in the action of the people on Jackson street, Berea. On Monday night last the November meeting of the organization existing on that street was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Dean and presided over by the President, Prof. L. V. Dodge. An extended discussion of public improvements, as affecting that locality, was had. Especial emphasis was put upon the matter of having the sidewalks in respectable condition and upon having the west end of the street suitably completed. At points there was a seeming conflict of individual interests. But the outcome was the strengthening of neighborly ties and a disposition to make common cause with one another and with the town authorities in the making of such improvements as promote the convenience and good name of Berea as a whole and of that vicinity in a special manner. A similar spirit cannot be too strongly commended to our friends in other localities.

TO THOSE WHO GIVE THANKS

Thousands of tables will groan today thruout Kentucky under the weight of turkey, cranberry sauce, pies, nuts and all the delicious tidbits known only to Thanksgiving dinners.

But in another thousands of homes, a bare table will be the emblem of poverty; that poverty that is caused by ignorance in the majority of cases, crime in some instances and rarely misfortune. On this day of Thanksgiving, the Kentucky Children's Home Society calls on the people of Kentucky, the ministers, the school children and the mothers to remember the little homeless waifs who, thru no fault of their own, may have no Thanksgiving dinner; and if they feast, it will be on the crumbs that fall from the tables of those more fortunate.

This is the Thanksgiving appeal sent out today by George L. Sehon, Superintendent of the Kentucky Children's Home Society, Louisville. Mr. Sehon points out that but for the work of the Society, thousands of prosperous men and happy wives who now are citizens of a state that is proud of them might be living this Thanksgiving Day in poverty and crime; it might have been they whose tables now bend under the weight of the Thanksgiving feast tomorrow who might have sat down to a bare table and only the scraps thrown out to them by charity.

In nearly every community in Kentucky are prosperous, happy persons who were taken in by the Children's Home Society, in many of the cases being rescued from squalor and criminal surroundings. In the name of these little children, says Mr. Sehon, he appeals thru the newspapers for money to construct the cottage village, so badly needed to carry on this work of child rescue.

Official Assassinated.

Buenos Aires.—Dr. Amable Jones, Governor of the Province of San Juan, was assassinated by men armed with rifles as he was alighting from an automobile. A friend who was with him was also killed. The assassination is attributed to politics.

Food Riots in Berlin.

Berlin.—Food riots took place in many parts of Berlin and the suburbs, large bodies of unemployed looted the provision stores. The Reichstag the Government has had to meet many criticisms for its failure to suppress profiteering, which has forced up the cost of living.

It Was Too Late Then.

The husband of one of his pensioners having died, the minister called to see how the widow was bearing up under her sorrow. His sympathy touched her greatly.

The clergyman asked if it had been necessary to hold a post-mortem examination.

"Oh, yes," replied the widow, "but more's the pity, they didn't hold it until my dear husband was dead, otherwise he might be with me now."

And she dissolved into tears.

Like the Old Folks.

A bachelor who is forever putting his foot in it, recently visited the proud parents of a new boy.

The mother held up the bundle for the inspection of the bachelor and asked gayly: "Tell us, now, frankly, which of us do you think he is like?"

After a careful examination of the mite the bachelor answered: "Well, Marie, of course, intelligence has not yet dawned in his face, but he's wonderfully like both of you."



HUMOR OF BOYS

"MY next door neighbor has a boy who is going to get into trouble if he doesn't reform," said the retired merchant. "He's always playing idiotic tricks on me, and I'm getting tired of it. This morning, as I was leaving home, I found my front gate nailed shut, and I had to climb over it, and nearly broke my back doing it."

"I wouldn't give three cents for a boy who didn't play tricks," replied the hotel-keeper. "I expect you were as giddy as the rest of them when you were young. Whenever a boy puts up a job on me, and I feel myself getting mad, I recall some of my own exploits when I was a lad, and that enables me to forget my troubles."

"I was looking through an ancient album last evening, and saw the pictures of a lot of people who fell off the earth many years ago. They were venerable men and women in my schooldays, and I had played tricks on every one of them; not with malice aforethought, but just because a kid must have his fun."

"There was a picture of old Aunt Betsy, who used to come to our house once in a while, on a visit, and as soon as she came she took charge of everything. She knew how to do things better than anybody else, and she was always criticizing my mother's methods. Whenever mother started to do anything, Aunt Betsy would take the job out of her hands, saying she would show the right way to do it."

"I had heard somewhere that if you put a drop or two of acetic acid in a gallon of cream, that cream will never make butter. I had a great memory for such facts, and kept them on file where they would be useful. One morning mother said she would have to churn, and she got things ready. I knew that as soon as she started Aunt Betsy would want to show her how it should be done, so when I had a chance, I dropped some of the acid into the churn, which was one of those old upright affairs, with a dasher that you worked up and down until the butter came."

"Mother seated herself on a stool and began churning, and then Aunt Betsy came along, and said that while she was a modest and unassuming woman, she did claim to know a little more about churning than anybody of her weight in that part of the country. 'Let me do it, my dear,' said she, 'and I'll have butter in seven minutes by the clock.' So she took hold of the dasher and began slapping away with it. She worked and worked, and the sweat began rolling down her face, and every once in a while she'd lift the lid of the churn to see what she'd done, and then she'd pour in some cold water, and then some hot water, and the more she wrestled away, the less sign of butter was there."

"She whanged away at that ding-busted churn for two hours and couldn't get results, and she was so mad and disgusted over it she wanted to pack her trunk and go back home. Mother saw me rolling around in the yard all doubled up with unholly mirth, and she realized at once, by deductive reasoning, that I was responsible, and the licking I got that evening took the edge off my sense of humor for three weeks."

"Another time, Uncle James was visiting us. He used to sit in a rustic chair under an apple tree and doze, after dinner. He had a bald head, and his hat always slid off after he had dozed a few times. One day I sneaked up behind him with a feather and began tickling his head. He'd slap his dome of thought and cuss a little, and then doze again, when I would get busy with the feather. That went on for quite a while, and I was having the time of my life. I never heard any language more highly colored than Uncle James put up."

"My mother heard him saying things, and came to the door and asked him what was the matter, and he said a ding-donged lopsided fly was chewing his scalp off. He had chased it away three million times, but it always came back. I got another licking that night, and my mind was occupied with serious things for a month."

Windy Anyhow.

Visitor—You must have been visited by a bad hurricane from the appearance of your buildings.

Farmer—No; I rented my farm last month to a movie concern to make a five-reel comedy.—Film Fun.

The Book.

"Do you believe in studying the classics?"

"I'll say I do. I don't propose to have all these handsomely bound volumes I've been paying on for years put entirely out of fashion."

Weak There.

"What sort of a man is Peckton?"

"Put him with a crowd of men and he's as red-blooded as anybody."

"I see."

"But his wife selects his hats."

Christmas is Coming!

All kinds of Christmas Gifts at the Woman's Club Bazaar

Next MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 28-29

CANDY, POTTED PLANTS, TOWELS, BAGS, APRONS

AT MUNCY BROTHERS' FURNITURE STORE

TEA and COOKIES will be served each afternoon

THE COMING AGE

(Continued from Page Two)

will give new value to all your studies. Begin the full Christian life of prayer and action, today.

There have been some recent sermons on the call to Christian service. We read that a man entering the ministry will be sure of a good social position, that there are more helps in Christian work than ever before, that there is likely to be a raise in ministers' salaries. To all such talk you are to say, "Get thee behind me, Satan." You are to enlist in God's army for no earthly reward. As President Finney said, "Any man who believes in God is ready to take an ear of corn in his pocket and start for the rocky mountains."

Did you ever go up in an airplane and see the roads and rivers and cities of the world as God sees them, from above? Then you will always know that that was a truer view than you can ever have while your feet are on the earth. Such are the revelations of our favored hours. When you were converted, when you read some wonderful poem, or heard some inspired sermon, or met some great crisis in life, then you saw the world and the things of the world as God sees them, from above. And in such moments you saw the cross of sacrifice, self-denial, risks, outpouring for the good of others—you saw that this is ineffably glorious and above all things to be desired.

Now these views from above, these views of your exalted moments, are the true views. Things really are as you saw them then. Be "not disobedient to the heavenly vision."

HOUSEHOLD ARTS TO BE RESTORED

(Continued from Page One)

ly when parents can do more of their daily work in or about their own homes.

Ballard Cabin Dedicated

The dedication of the Sunshine Ballard Cabin on Friday marked an important step in the development of household arts in Kentucky. This cabin, (which happens to be a huge log building) is a gift to Berea College from Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Thruston Ballard. Both Governor and Mrs. Ballard were present at the dedication exercises and participated in the ceremony. So were

Governor Edwin P. Morrow and Mrs. Morrow present; also Brigadier General Dwight E. Aultman and Mrs. Aultman, R. C. Ballard Thruston, Mrs. Morris Belknap, and a large group of other people who believe in the things that Berea College is actually doing for the young people of Eastern Kentucky and other sections of the Southern Mountains.

The out-of-town guests arrived on Thursday afternoon and were greeted by a large number of people at a reception in the president's house. On Friday morning General Altman and Governor Morrow addressed an enthusiastic audience of two thousand students and citizens in the College Chapel. Following this the dedication exercises took place.

President William J. Hutchins acted as master of ceremonies. Addresses were made by Governor Ballard, Mrs. Anna Ernberg, Director of Fireside Industries, President Emeritus William G. Frost, and Mr. R. C. Ballard Thruston. The dedication prayer was spoken by Dr. R. G. Hutchins, pastor of the Union church. Music was furnished by the Young Women's Glee Club.

Objects of Department

The chief purposes of the department of Fireside Industries are:

1.—To restore the household arts to the homes of the poor, and many who are more prosperous, who dwell in the open country of the highlands.

2.—To find a market for the products of loom and needle that come from scores of humble homes where honest folk toil incessantly to earn a respectable living.

3.—To give employment to many who would otherwise find much idle time on their hands.

4.—To suggest a way leading to better homes for those who have not the means to purchase comforts and necessities.

5.—To create pride in developing native resources and to foster native art.

6.—To develop men and women thru honest toil and habits of thriftiness.

WORLD NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

treatment and have arranged for land in Mexico. They are promised protection and full right to the enjoyment of their beliefs and practices. They will certainly make a most excellent addition to the Mexican population, as they are thrifty and industrious. It is believed that over two hundred thousand will migrate.

TO THE PUBLIC

We wish to announce that the New System Bakery is now open under new management. We will carry, at all times, a full line of Home-made Bread, Rolls and Pastry.

We will appreciate your patronage.

NEW SYSTEM BAKERY

Bert Howell, Manager

BEREA

KENTUCKY

Louisville & Nashville Railroad

announces Extension effective November 15th of

"THE SOUTHLAND"

Through to Jacksonville, Florida, and Nov. 17th through to Chicago. A high-grade steel train of Coaches and Through Sleeping Cars. Leaves Berea (conditional stops) 10:40 A. M., Southbound, 5:21 P. M., Northbound.

Unexcelled dining car service.

For detailed information, etc., apply to Local Ticket Agent, L. & N. R. R.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

HOG CHOLERA

Hog cholera is a disease that kills hogs, and, first of all, we must recognize the fact that the success or failure in handling this disease will depend upon the farmer himself.

Control Measures

To control and eradicate hog cholera on a farm and to prevent its spread in a community, the following precautions are necessary:

Any pig showing evidences of ill health should be separated from the rest of the herd and closely observed for developments. Depression, loss of appetite and a high temperature are always suggestive of hog cholera. It is, however, not always possible to make a positive diagnosis of hog cholera from simply observing the sick pig. Therefore, if a hog dies, a post-mortem should be held and the organs carefully examined for the lesions of cholera. In a large herd where no dead hogs are available for post-mortem, it is often advisable to kill a sick hog for examination. It often happens that when cholera infection occurs in a healthy herd, one individual will sicken and die some days before the herd as a whole shows evidence of sickness. Therefore, it is important to know the cause of death of the first pig that dies. If the premises are badly infected, a number of pigs may sicken at about the same time.

Burn or bury deeply all pigs that die, regardless of the cause of their death.

All pigs purchased and brought to the farm should be kept under close observation, in separate quarters, for at least three weeks.

If pigs are sick and recover, following good care or a change of feed, or the administration of a medicinal agent or a so-called hog cholera remedy, it is unwise to assume that such treatment is specific for hog cholera, but that the disease from which the hogs suffered was not cholera. Many infections and parasitic diseases of swine, and also various forms of malnutrition and unthriftiness clinically resemble hog cholera in some respects.

Infection May Remain Many Months

The virus of hog cholera may retain its vitality outside the pig's body for many months. Experimental work on pen infection and records of infected farms show that the life of the hog cholera virus varies greatly, depending upon conditions. Destruction of the virus may be hastened by doing away with conditions that protect it. Thorough cleaning and disinfection of hog houses and lots is essential. Every corner and covered place must be cleaned, if success in destroying virus is expected. The accumulation of cobs, leaves, straw, boards, litter, manure, waste feed, bones, cans, bottles, pieces of tin, and any rubbish that protects the underlying soil from the sun and air, all no doubt furnish a certain amount of protection to the virus and prolong its vitality and continuation on the premises.

The Prevention of Hog Cholera

Clean the hog houses of all litter and dirt; spray with an antiseptic and apply whitewash or paint. Rake up and remove or burn every particle of waste and rubbish in and about the pens and yards. Use air-slacked lime freely in the yards adjacent to the hog house, and from time to time

on the ground where the pigs are fed.

Do not go into the hog lots on other farms where there is infection, and do not permit others to enter your hog lots.

If healthy hogs have access to a stream that comes thru farms where cholera exists, there is danger that they may become infected. Either keep the hogs away from the stream or have them vaccinated. If your own hogs are sick with cholera, do not allow them access to a stream of water. Take into consideration other farmers who live further down the stream. Wallows are not primarily a source of danger, but may become so from contamination.

Proper management of a hog farm includes the construction of appropriate buildings and the suitable arrangement of pens and drainage, thorough cleanliness and sanitation, with proper feeding and plenty of clean water. Such management will accomplish wonders in preventing losses from infectious and parasitic diseases and other cause. In this manner half of the pigs that die under three months of age could probably be saved.

(Continued next week)

CALF FED TO WEANING TIME

Quite Simple Matter If Mother Has Sufficient Milk To Nourish Youngster Properly.

The feeding of a beef calf from birth until it is weaned is a very simple matter if its mother gives milk enough to nourish it properly. The principal part of the calf's ration, therefore, may be cheaply and safely provided by giving its mother the proper feeds for the production of milk. Do not feed the cow too heavily on grain soon after she has dropped the calf. While it is important that the calf have plenty of milk at all times, it should never have too much, especially soon after birth. The following suggestions are designed particularly for select animals chosen especially for breeding purposes, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

A calf dropped in the fall or winter probably will do better if kept separated from its mother and allowed to suck night and morning. In summer it should be provided with a lot for exercise and pasture in the daytime, and during the winter with a well-bedded box stall at night. When the calf is from four to six weeks old it is a good plan to bring it from the lot early in the morning, allow it to suck, then take it to the pen or stall to be fed some grain. It should also be suckled at night before grain is fed, then taken out to the grass lot or be fed a little hay in the stall. To be kept contented when away from its mother a calf should run with other calves. A bull calf should be separated from the heifers at the age of three or four months. If the calf is dropped late in winter or spring it may be more convenient to allow it to run with its dam for several months on pasture.

Since milk is nature's food for the calf it would be reasonable to suppose that milk alone is sufficient feed for it. In all cases, however, it should be provided with a little grain in addition to milk. If both the cow and the calf have good pasture and the cow is giving milk enough, the calf will grow to weaning age in good condition with less grain than otherwise would be needed. Frequently, however, the amounts of both pasture and milk are somewhat limited. Then the feeding of more grain is absolutely essential for best results.

When from four to six weeks old a calf may be taught to eat grain. This may be done by feeding it in a creep or pen to which the cow does not have access. Wheat bran is an excellent feed for this purpose. A good ration for the first few weeks would be coarsely ground corn, oats and wheat bran, equal parts by weight, with a small quantity of oil meal added every few days. Feed the calf at first one-fourth of a pound of grain a day, or just what it will eat up clean, giving one-half of the amount night and morning. After a few weeks a ration of whole oats four parts, shelled corn two parts, and oil meal one part by weight should be substituted for the ground feeds. The calf should be eating from two to three pounds of grain a day when six months old, or approximately one-half to one pound of grain per 100 pounds live weight.

Unless the cow has been giving sufficient milk previous to this age of the calf, it may be advisable to provide a



Good Breeding and Quality Are Necessary for Best Returns With Beef Calves.

nurse cow for the calf. To make the most satisfactory growth the calf should have a liberal supply of milk for several months longer. This is especially true if it is to make a maximum growth and show to the best advantage when the fair season arrives. By being fed in the way described, it should make a continuous growth from birth. If weaned properly, so that none of the calf fat or bloom is lost, the chances for it to grow out and make a profitable and useful animal are decidedly in its favor.

The calf is old enough to wean when from eight to twelve months old. Weaning should take from 12 to 15 days, and should be done gradually. When old enough to wean allow it to suck once a day for a week, then every other day for four or five days, and increase the interval until no milk at all is allowed.

LIKE FEEDING COWS IN DARK

Wisconsin Farmer Praises Cow-Testing Association as Guide-Board to Better Dairying.

"When I bought my farm two years ago there was a herd of scrub cows on it," writes a Wisconsin farmer to a field agent of the dairy division, United States Department of Agriculture. "I joined the cow-testing association, and soon found that my scrub cows were a failure, so I disposed of them and bought some purebred and grade Holstein cows. The cow-testing association is a guide-board on the way to better dairying and a big saving in feeds, as one can feed to so much better advantage where the production is known. Trying to feed without records of your cows is like feeding in the dark."

Brief Trip.

"Tell me about your houseboat cruise."

"When we'd gone about ten miles down the river we tied up at the bank and one member of the party located a 'still.'"

"Well, go on."

"That's the end of my travelogue."

With Climax Spoken by Hubby.

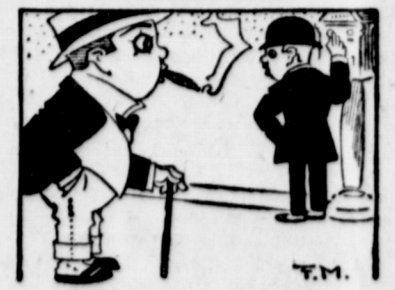
Mrs. Longwed—Cooking is such dull work.

Mrs. Youngbride—Dull? Why, I find it perfectly exciting. The suspense is continuous from the moment I put things into the oven until they are dished up on the table. How can you say it's dull?

Philosophically Considered.

"Don't you resent the manner in which interviews are often garbled?"

"Not seriously," replied Senator Sorghum. "If interviews were not more or less liable to garbling there would often be no way in the world of explaining them satisfactorily to a critical constituency."



PLEASANT NOVELTY

"Why do you drop so many pennies in that slot machine?"

"Oh, I like to patronize a proposition that hasn't raised its price."

Mental Feats.

"Has your boy a retentive memory?"

"I'll say he has," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "Josh knows the names of more race horses and motion picture actors than anybody else in the county."

Appreciation.

"Americans must be fond of music, because they pay for it so liberally."

"I am not sure," rejoined Miss Cayenne, "whether that means that Americans are fond of music or musicians are fond of money."

Good in All Things.

The Bore—I think this weather is awful.

The Girl—You shouldn't grumble at the weather. If it wasn't for that you would have nothing to talk about.—Christian Karikaturen.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.
Corn—No. 2 white 51½¢@52¼¢, No. 3 white 48½¢@49¼¢, No. 4 white 47¢@48¢, No. 3 yellow 50¢@51¢, No. 4 yellow 47¢@48¢, No. 2 mixed 51¢@52¢.
Soybean Hay—Timothy per ton \$15.50 @20, clover mixed \$15@17.75.
Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.23@1.24, No. 3 red \$1.20@1.22, No. 4 \$1.16@1.19.
Oats—No. 2 white 38¢@39¢, No. 3 white 36¢@37¢, No. 2 mixed 36¢@37¢, No. 3 mixed 33½¢@35¼¢.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 48c, centralized extras 44c, firsts 39c, fancy dairy 35c.
Eggs—Extra first 62c, firsts 59c, ordinary firsts 53c.

Live Poultry—Fryers 2 lbs and over 20c, fowls 4 lbs and over 22c, under 4 lbs 18c, roosters 12½¢.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$6 @ 7.50, fair to good \$5@6, common to fair \$3.50@5, heifers, good to choice \$5.50@7.50, fair to good \$4@5.50, common to fair \$3@4, canners \$1.50@2.50, stock heifers \$3.50@4.50, stock steers \$4@5.50.

Calves—Good to choice \$9.50@11, fair to good \$7@9.50, common and large \$3@6.50.

Sheep—Good to choice \$3@3.50, fair to good \$2@3, common \$1@1.50; lambs, good to choice \$9@9.50, fair to good \$7.50@9.

Hogs—Heavy \$7, choice packers and butchers \$7, medium \$7, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5@5.50, light sows \$7.50, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$6.50@8.

NEWS REVIEW

(Continued from Page One)

by the other powers it would seem the United States cannot well decline to accept this plan of Japan. In the ship-scraping proposal America has been most unselfish and perhaps she can afford to be as generous in other matters.

WHEN the time came to put forward plans for settlement of the problems of the Far East none of the great powers seemed ready

with a program. But China, whose status is the crux of the situation, set before the committee on far eastern affairs the demands of the Asiatic republic. Dr. Alfred Sze, head of the Chinese delegation, was the spokesman and he held a preliminary conference with American officials and in his demands followed their advice in all except one point—the creation of a permanent court of arbitration in the Far East. China asks respect for her territorial integrity, restitution of seized provinces and regions, abandonment of special rights, monopolies, privileges and extraterritorial rights, and withdrawal of foreign troops from her soil and permission to direct her own domestic affairs and govern her own internal and foreign policies. She does not demand that all foreign monopolies and privileges in China be abandoned at once, but that she be given a chance to put herself on a level with other powers and that as time goes on and conditions warrant the economic and political fetters on her be loosened.

The British delegation approved the Chinese demands in general, especially the open door policy and the abandonment of "spheres of influence." The Japanese, it was understood, accepted the Chinese program in principle but would insist that withdrawal of interest in China should include all foreign powers. The Chinese delegates say they make their demands in behalf of all China, including the southern part where Sun Yat Sen holds somewhat precarious sway, and that Manchuria, Inner and outer Mongolia, Tibet and Turkestan are included in "the Chinese republic."

It is believed one result of the discussion of China's program may be the friendly abandonment of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and the British would be glad to see this source of trouble replaced by some form of agreement by the great powers.

FRANCE, as has often been pointed out, is especially interested in the matter of reduction and limitation of land armament, and Premier Briand took the lead in this, though he had no concrete plan nor any working agreement with the United States delegation. In his speech he discussed the military situation in Europe, particularly as it affects France, set forth the number of men under arms in the various European countries and made plain the menace of the Red forces, especially in Russia. Nor did he neglect to call attention to France's peril from Germany which, he noted, is a nation of 65,000,000 while France numbers but 35,000,000. It is plain that the French will not consent to plans for radical military armament reduction until the Russian and Teutonic threats are removed.

OVER in Europe the League of Nations feels that its authority is being flouted by Jugo-Slavia, and it has determined to show that it can stop a war. Therefore it advanced the date of its Paris meeting and took up the matter of the invasion of Albania by the Serbians. The latter had been ordered to get out of Albania and to observe the boundaries of that state as established by the allied ambassadors, but in effect, at least, they disregarded both demands. They did, however, disown the troops in Albania, claiming they are irregulars over which their government has no control. Meanwhile those "irregulars" are said to be threatening Tirana, the Albanian capital, and the situation is about the same as at Vilna where the league scored a failure.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by the Home Economics Department of Berea College

THANKSGIVING SUGGESTIONS

(Continued)

A pork roast may be substituted for turkey or chicken. The chine makes a very good roast. Wipe with a damp cloth, brush with beaten egg, sprinkle with fine bread crumbs mixed with 1-2 teaspoon salt and a little pepper and sage.

The oven should be very hot at first and after the pork has begun to brown the temperature should be lowered. Twenty to thirty minutes should be allowed for each pound of meat.

Chicken pie is another typical Thanksgiving dish.

Chicken Pie:

Boil two fowls until very tender in just enough water to cover well: Salt and let cool in the broth. Thanksgiving morning pull off the meat in neat pieces, adding smaller joints whole. Lay in a buttered dish. Make a rich gravy of part of the broth and pour over the chicken. Cover with rich biscuit crust. Roll about one-half inch thick and cover top and sides. Cut fancy gash to let out the steam and cook just long enough to brown crust.

The Day After Thanksgiving

The day after Thanksgiving we are very likely to find on the pantry shelf a rather uninviting assortment of left-overs, even with the best of planning. It has been said "Skill in using left-overs provides many a dainty and saves many a dollar."

The following are a few suggestions for the use of left-over chicken or turkey.

Chartreuse of Rice and Meat:

1 cupful rice
2 cupfuls minced chicken

1 cupful bread or cracker crumbs
Gravy or white sauce enough to enable the meat to be packed solidly.

Salt and pepper and celery salt to taste.

Cook rice by the usual method.

Line a buttered mold with a one-half inch layer of the boiled rice, well pressed down. Mix the other ingredients and fill in the mold. Cover with rice. Set the mold in hot water and steam about forty-five minutes. Turn out of the mold and serve with left-over gravy or tomato sauce.

1 pint tomato.
1 slice onion
2 whole cloves
1/4 cup butter
1/4 cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper

Cook the tomato and seasoning together about ten minutes. Rub but-

ter and flour together. Strain into them the tomato mixture. Cook, stirring till the sauce boils.

Minced chicken on Toast:

Remove chicken from the bones, cut in small pieces or chop fine. Mix with left over gravy. If necessary a little water can be added and butter. Heat and thicken with a little flour and pour over slices of toast arranged on a platter. White sauce may be used instead of gravy.

Chicken Croquettes:

1 1/2 cups chopped cold chicken
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon celery salt
1 teaspoon lemon juice
1/2 teaspoon onion juice
1 cup thick white sauce

Mix chicken and seasoning. Add white sauce made with one cup milk, three tablespoons butter and four tablespoons flour. Cool. Shape in cones. Dip in beaten egg, roll in fine bread crumbs, put in wire frying-basket and lower into hot fat.

Meat Pie:

These may be made from left-over chicken or pork. In a buttered baking dish place pieces of chicken or pork a few small partially cooked potatoes and gravy. Cover the top and sides with a rich biscuit crust. Bake until the crust is well browned.

A small amount of left over celery may be made into

Celery Relish:

1 1/2 cups chopped celery
4 teaspoons sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon mustard
1/4 cup vinegar

Mix ingredients in order given, cover and let stand in cold place 1 1/2 hours. Drain off the liquid before serving. When preparing celery include some of the smaller tender leaves.

Cranberries will go farther and taste better if made into conserve. Left over cranberries might be used for this cranberry conserve.

1 quart cranberries
2-3 cup cold water
2-3 cup boiling water
1/4 pound seeded raisins
1-2 pound English walnuts
1 orange

1-2 pounds of sugar
Pick over and wash cranberries. Put in saucpan and add cold water. Boil until skins break. Force thru a strainer and add boiling water, raisins, nut meats, broken in pieces, orange (thinly sliced then cut in pieces, removing seeds) and sugar. Again bring to boiling point and simmer twenty minutes.

KARL and Zita, ex-rulers of Austria-Hungary, have been landed on their island of exile, Madeira. Portugal consented to care for them there but the expenses, reckoned at about \$80,000 a year, will be paid by the states which formerly made up their empire if the plan of the council of allied ambassadors is carried out.

PRESIDENT Harding last Monday signed without any ceremony the proclamation of peace between the United States and Germany and there is much debate as to whom he will select for ambassador to Berlin. First choice among the guessers is Congressman Alanson B. Houghton of Corning, N. Y. He was born in Massachusetts fifty-eight years ago, graduated from Harvard and the universities of Göttingen, Berlin and Paris, and speaks German and French.

Next January Germany is due to pay a reparations installment of \$100,000,000, and in February a quarterly payment of about \$90,000,000 on exports. Her financial experts are wondering where it is to come from and the allied reparations commission in session in Berlin is working over the problem. The commission believes the Germans can raise the money for those two payments and urge them to do so as a show of good will. There was reason to believe that if they did, the French delegates would consent to grant concessions for the rest of the year. The commission rejected a plan of the industrial leaders of Germany to pawn the country's industries as a guaranty for the reparations payments; instead it suggested that the industrial interests make sacrifices for their country instead of trying to profit from its misery.

That Germany is miserable in some respects is made evident by the riots in Berlin caused by the increasing cost of foodstuffs. Many shops were looted. High prices, of course, are caused by the decline of the mark.

ULSTER still stands firmly, or stubbornly, as you choose to look at it, in the way of settlement of the Irish trouble. Craig and his cabinet, after studying the English plan, rejected it as unfair to their part of the island and offered some kind of a substitute. This the British cabinet in turn rejected, and an exchange of notes between Lloyd George and Craig left the status unchanged. The Ulsterites reiterated their determination not to submit to anything considered a violation of Ulster's rights. The British premier's stand was strengthened by the action of the Unionist

Alexander M. Howat, for twenty years a leader of the Kansas miners and now their president, was expelled from the United Mine Workers of America for his refusal to obey the order of the international officers to end the strike in that state. About 4,000 Kansas miners also were suspended from membership. Howat and his crowd have fought uncompromisingly against the Kansas Industrial court. The Colorado Fuel and Iron company's miners in Colorado struck and state troops were called out.



GUERNSEY BULL

Ultra Glenwood Boy No. 54900, will be found at my barn in Berea after November 15. This bull carries some of the best blood of the breed.

Fee—\$3.00 to insure a heifer calf. Ask for pedigree.

M. L. Spink, Berea, Ky.

FOR BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA
Write Greenfield's Herd, T. J. and L. R. Jones, Prop., N. Middletown, Kentucky.

Open gilts, wt. 100lbs. \$20
Gilts or males, 50 to 60lbs. \$15
Bred gilts, wt. 150 to 175lbs. \$35
Choice, ready to use Boars, \$25 to \$35

Can give references for reliability register any hog on the farm and will give value of the check sent for a hog.
T. J. and L. R. Jones

JOHN WHITE & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
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No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Peoples School Notes

Peoples, Nov. 21.—This week has been very interesting. Visited seven schools, found good attendance. Also visited Flat Top school, Saturday night. Miss Gertrude Tussey, teacher. The box supper was a success. Miss Gertrude called the school together and they sang two songs: "A Bright Golden Light" and "O'er the Hill the Sun is Setting." Every pupil joined in the singing and made it very interesting. Later each pupil responded with a nice recitation, which pleased the parents very much. Next the school was called together and held for a few minutes' talk concerning community work and a better school. Then Henry Smallwood sold the boxes to the highest bidders. The proceeds amounted to about \$40, which will be used in making a Christmas tree for the school. It was very interesting to note the interest shown by the parents—W. A. Angel and wife, Mrs. Sam Roberts, Robert Tussey, Isaac Tussey and wife, David Leons, and many others, who helped the school a great deal; also the young men and women played their part in helping out.

R. O. Cornelius, Supervisor

Parrot

Parrot, Nov. 21.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Nichols, on November 13, a boy, named Boyd.—Rev. and Mrs. E. T. Cornett have a new baby called Faith Bernice.—B. H. Cole, of Pittsburgh, stayed with Mr. and Mrs. Phee Hillard last Sunday night. He was on his way home from Friendship Church, where he had held a weeks meeting.—It was reported that the officers captured a large still last week near Willie Faubush's house. No men were captured.—The recent rainy weather has been a hindrance to corn gathering. There is lots of corn in the field.—James Johnson left last week for Ohio and Indiana looking for a location.—Clark Cunagin and family, who moved to Richmond, have moved back to their home at Parrot.—James Johnson sold his team of mules and wagon to Clark Cunagin for \$285.

Carico

Carico, Nov. 20.—We are having very warm weather for the season.—Mrs. Lucinda Summers is no better at this writing.—The box supper at Flat Top schoolhouse the 19th was a success. The eleven boxes brought \$18. The proceeds are to prepare a Christmas tree for the children of the Flat Top school. The entertainment opened with singing by the small classes and then concerts and speeches and such nice order, with R. O. Cornelius speaking on education and good morals. Mr. Cornelius gave a fine talk. Then came the beauty contest between Miss Bennie Tussey and Miss Leatha Angel, the latter won, the vote being \$8 to \$7. People in this vicinity are paying off their taxes, which are high this year.—Married, the 15 inst., John Roberts to Miss Suda Faubus, of this place.—Tyra Lanthart, of McKee, and Johnnie Lake, of Loam, are making the monshie stills live hard in these parts.—Uncle Robert Lear is better at this writing.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Rockford

Rockford, Nov. 21.—We are having some very heavy rains with considerable wind.—Corn is damaged very much.—H. E. Bullen was kicked by a horse today and was very badly hurt. The horse kicked with both feet, hitting him in the stomach.—Born to the wife of Tom Croucher, a fine girl.—Willard Todd has just finished up his barn, which adds much to his home.—J. T. Stephens traded a nice mare for two cows.—Willie Abney was badly beaten up last Saturday night by parties unknown.—Several farmers from this place sold their hogs to Bige Estridge.—Nannie Rich, of this place, has gone to see her daughter, Mary, who lives near Hazard.—Cecil Linville purchased a bunch of sheep from his

father.—Some of Clear Creek's youngsters visited at J. W. Todd's today.—Mace Anglin, of Slate Lick, is moving to Clear Creek to the farm of uncle Mace Anglin.—Ellen Croucher was in Rockford today being a welcome visitor.—Hugh Linville has built a new stock barn.—Everybody seems to be very busy gathering corn.—J. W. Gatlin purchased a lot of corn from Bristol Taylor at fifty cents per bushel.

Disputanta

(Too late for publication last week)
Disputanta, Nov. 19.—We are having some rainy weather here now. It is making the farmers late about gathering corn.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Brock, a fine baby boy. Rufey is the name.—Roy Rowlette and family visited his parents Saturday and Sunday.—The schools around here are getting along fine. They are planning on having a big time Christmas.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crutcher, a fine baby girl; her name is Helen.—Miss Annie Rowlette was at Scaffold Cane church Sunday.—H. C. Rowlette and son made a business trip to Wildie Wednesday.—Good luck to The Citizen.

GARRARD COUNTY

Lowell

Lowell, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Speed Ball and her grandson, Carter Ball, returned home Saturday from Harlan county, where they had been visiting relatives.—Mr. Schumacher and family, from Rockcastle county, moved to Lowell Friday. They rented the house of Mrs. Nannie Lee.—Mrs. W. M. Childers, who has been ill the past week, is better at this writing.—Carter Ball spent Sunday with Mr. Cleo Hall.—Miss Maggie and Pearl Poynter, who have been ill for several days, have started in school again.—Miss Celestia Hall, of this place, spent last week with her brother and family at West Irvine.—Sterling Whittaker called on Miss Mary Childers, of this place, Sunday night.

CLAY COUNTY

Elvira

(Too late for publication last week)
Elvira, Nov. 14.—The school at this place is progressing nicely, with Prof. G. C. Johnson as teacher.—Miss Naomi Hacker was the pleasant guest of Miss Mae House, Saturday and Sunday.—Prof. D. B. Hacker was calling on old friends and relatives at Oneida last week.—The election passed off quietly. H. J. Johnson, Republican nominee for circuit judge, won over his independent opponent by 4,000 majority.—Bradley Hacker, of Lynch, is on Terrills Creek looking after and overseeing his farm.—Mr. and Mrs. Earl Ward, who have been on an extended visit in Lexington, returned home last week.—A number from this place attended singing at Bond, Sunday.—Miss Eva Bowling visited in Clay, Monday.—Mrs. Icy Rader and little son visited at Benge, Monday.—The farmers in this vicinity have sown a large acreage to wheat.—All are invited to attend the club meeting at Terrills, Creek, Thursday.—Mrs. Isaac Teague is low with double pneumonia and doctors say that she cannot live.—Henry House, a prosperous and up-to-date farmer and stockman, was a pleasant visitor at D. B. Hacker's, Monday.

Malcom

Malcom, Nov. 17.—Men are getting done gathering corn.—Misses Martha Lunceford and Mary Lunceford spent Sunday with Rosa Browning.—Mrs. Eliza Browning is visiting a relative, Lucy Whittmore.—Jim Firmon visited Rebecca Browning, Sunday morning.—Mattie McDaniel's baby has the whooping cough but is improving.—Mrs. Ruth Craize departed this life Tuesday morning, going to a better world, we know. Her remains were laid to rest near her home.

A dear one from us is gone,
A voice we love is stilled,
A place is vacant in our home
Which never can be filled.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City

Island City, Nov. 21.—T. Robertson, of Green Hall, was shot dead thru his window last Friday night and his son seriously wounded with automatic 45.—The old Baptists were in session Sunday.—The Rev. A. D. Bowman preached at the Southern Methodist Church Sunday. The church asked Bro. Bowman to preach for them, which was accepted. Service every Sunday, half past ten o'clock. Everybody invited to come and hear Bro. Bowman.—The report is that Nick St. John will move to Bond.—The weather remains warm; people will have to wait for cooler weather before they kill their hogs.—It has been talked that the Governor, Edwin P. Morrow, has decided that neither Mr. Eversole or Roberts will hold the office of circuit judge, as illegality was practiced by both parties, disqualifying them for the office. Should the Governor appoint some one, we ask for a clean man who will stand for right and the full enforcement of the law.—Robert J. Bowman gave the people a show Wednesday night at Walnut Grove, large crowd being present, with good order.—Mr. and Mrs. Rains had the following guests for dinner Sunday: E. V. Napier and wife, Charley Peters and wife.—W. M. Mays, who was shot thru the foot at Booneville recently, is improving.—Aunt Emily Peters, the aged lady of our vicinity, went to the election to exercise her right of suffrage November 8th and also Mrs. Catherine Pierson.—Mrs. Mag Burch was here recently on business.—The Citizen is the paper you sure should read—it keeps you posted and teaches you to take heed.

MADISON COUNTY

Slate Lick

(Too late for publication last week)
Slate Lick, Nov. 13.—Mr. Dix failed to come out today on account of bad weather. A few faithful ones did come and had Sunday-school.—Gathering corn and hauling wood seems to be the chief occupation of the farmers at present.—Mr. Peters has moved to Slate Lick and has set up a grist mill. Now we can all have some old fashioned bread.—James Hayes, of Snyder, passed thru with a nice bunch of hogs, sold at seven cents per pound; also G. L. Wren passed thru with a bunch of sheep last week.—A. J. McGuire was summoned to appear at Richmond Monday on behalf of the government against some liquor men.—H. J. Parks, who is employed by Stephens & Muncy at Berea, is home this week building a smoke house.—The oil men went home to election and not returned yet.—Mrs. Thena Rutherford and little grandson, Jack, visited her sister, Mrs. W. D. Parks, the week-end.

Clay Lick

Clay Lick, Nov. 21.—Corn gathering and fox hunting are the chief occupations here, the latter being indulged in both day and night.—Mrs. Lamb and son, Melvin, who have been living on A. B. Estridge's place, have moved to Berea.—Mrs. John Guinn, who has been sick, is some better.—Miss Eppie Williams, of Berea, spent Sunday with homefolks.—Bill Burnam has his dwelling almost completed and expects to move soon.—W. S. Payne and family, of Livingston, spent Tuesday with relatives here.—May Hulet, who has been unable to attend school with tonsillitis, is better.—Miss Childs, of Berea, paid the school a pleasant visit Friday evening.—John Payne, of Disputanta, was visiting here last week.—Mrs. Bill Burnam is very sick.—Say, Disputanta, are you taking one of Rip VanWinkle's naps?

Panola

Panola, Nov. 20.—J. W. Richardson has contracted to build three miles of pike from this place to Locust Branch.—L. E. Cox has the contract of building one mile, so the people seem to be waked up to the good road question in this section.—Earl Kindred of this place visited friends on the Bark Road Saturday night and Sunday.—George Richardson has moved back here from Silver Creek and is planning on helping to make the new turn pike.—Virgil Bradley and Miss Bonnie Baker, daughter of Andy Baker, of near this place, eloped a few nights ago and their whereabouts is not known.—William Rose has moved to his farm at Knob Lick in Estill county.—We have been having some nice weather and people have been taking advantage of it, and are almost thru gathering corn. Corn crops are very poor in this section.—Miss Addie Woods, who has been staying with the family of Ivan Richardson for the past two weeks, has returned to his home at Needmore.—The moonshine business has died down to a great extent in this section.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Nov. 21.—Heavy rain storms during the past week proved a serious handicap to outdoor industries for the farmers of this section, and some belated corn crops are yet in the shock. It is estimated that late crops are badly rotted, consequently the low price of corn is very discouraging.—Carl Hunt and Crawford, who own the Twin Holly kennels in this vicinity, while at the National Association at Crab Orchard Springs, entered two foxhounds in the Futurity races and while there sold a pair to a Massachusetts man for the sum of \$500.—Thanksgiving week and glorious weather. This great annual festival is God's gift to America. The Pilgrims ordained it and the President of the United States sends his proclamation broadcast over the land admonishing the people to dispense good will and good cheer ad libitum. This is a good time to lighten our ships and drop overboard all that would hinder a safe passage—such as worry, fear, anger, malice and evil speaking. The greatest and most thrilling Thanksgiving ever celebrated was on the heathen ship while Paul, a prisoner, broke bread and dispensed to the sailors together with his divine message from the angel of God not only concerned his own safety but all on board. While Thanksgiving is a day overflowing with joy and good cheer let the Christian make every day a day of thanksgiving.—The poultry raisers of this section have disposed of their flocks. Turkeys brought 30 cents per pound, ducks 22 cents, guineas 40 cents each, eggs 53 cents, and chickens 15 cents per pound.—Mrs. Wm. Ballinger, of Wildie, visited relatives in this section last week.—Miss Henrietta Childs is still telling her delightful stories to the children in the public schools.

Panola

Panola, Nov. 22.—C. I. Ogg and Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Hart, of Berea, were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Rawlings, Sunday.—Mrs. Joe M. Powell and Mrs. Glotha Richardson and little son, Ivan, were afternoon guests at Idle Wild Farm, Monday.—Glyndon Brock, of Richmond, was a guest at J. B. Kindred's for the week-end.—Ciella Kindred is home for Thanksgiving.—Friends are pleased to hear of the arrival of little Eva May in the home of Edward Kindred, Waynesville, Ill.—Mrs. Tobe Reeves has gone on a visit to Mrs. Laura Cates, her daughter, in Illinois.—Rev. J. W. Richardson preached at this place Saturday night.—Work on our six-mile pike is progressing nicely all along the line.—George Richardson commenced work on the first mile yesterday with an eight horse tractor. He has three miles under contract.—George Richardson and family have moved into the Giles Hunter property near Needmore.—Giles Hunter has moved near Coyle.—Rev. H. Washburn lectured at Knob Lick school house last night. He and family are guests at the home of Wallace Chrisman, Mrs. Washburn's brother.

ESTILL COUNTY

Locust Branch

Locust Branch, Nov. 21.—The people at this place seem to all be busy gathering corn, altho there has been some rainy weather the past week to prevent.—Mr. and Mrs. Elby Richardson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, Sunday.—Mr. and Melvina Kindred visited Mr. and Mrs. Clark Johnson, Sunday.—Robert French and Sherman French returned home from Illinois last week. They have been gone ever since March. They were welcomed home by their many friends.—Mr. and Mrs. Bee Rivus were the guest of the former's parents Sunday.—Oscar Campbell visited Robert French Sunday morning.

Noland

Noland, Nov. 21.—Most of the people are done gathering corn and have gone to stripping tobacco.—D. S. Garrett and Dr. McKonkie were here Friday, hunting.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Witt and family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Winkler Sunday.—Mrs. Tom Boain and Mrs. Fannie Frazier were the guests of Mrs. O. B. Garrett, Saturday.—Robert Winkler was on Dug Hill Sunday afternoon to see his best girl.—Mr. and Mrs. June Warford and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Peters and W. L. Lay were at Irvine Monday at county court.—Rev. Columbus Isaacs, of Speedwell, filled his regular appointment at Crooked Creek Church Saturday night and Sunday.—Alford Winkler was in Lexington Monday.

Sweet Dreams

Like most three-year-olds, Dorothy Jane is always very insistent on having her own solutions. One evening she decided she must have something to eat before going to bed, and on a survey of the pantry, decided on raw Irish potatoes. However, big sister objected to this choice, saying: "Dorothy Jane, you must not eat raw potatoes before going to sleep; you will have bad dreams."
"Well, then give me sweet potatoes; they make me sweet dreams," argued Dorothy Jane.

IRELAND

(Continued From Page Eight)

war to rise in rebellion against the Government, at Easter, 1916. The authorities in Dublin were warned that a revolt was impending, but no attention was paid to the warning, so that when trouble broke out they were not ready. The 1916 Rebellion is a sad story. The center of Dublin was so badly wrecked that we were told it looked like one of the towns in France or Flanders.

Since then things have gone from bad to worse; Sinn Fein has tyrannized the island to such an extent that in the South and West people are afraid to speak of what is going on. Newspaper correspondents have been threatened with death if they inform their papers of the deeds in their neighborhood. There are thousands who would be gladly rid of Sinn Fein, but they are terrorized. Raids are common all over Ireland, and in country districts in the North they are part of the Sinn Fein scheme for making Ulster submit. In isolated farmhouses men, women, and children live in constant dread, not knowing what moment in the night they may awake to find their homes surrounded by raiders, who often kill the men.

Our police force, the Royal Irish Constabulary, is one of the finest bodies of men in the world; they have been very faithful to the Government, the greater number are Roman Catholics. Many have been killed in different ways, but there were no reprisals until forty had been assassinated. All these things have tended to great bitterness on both sides, and God only knows what the outcome will be.

The Sinn Feiners talk of all the outrages which have been committed by the soldiers and police. Outrages indeed! when they have murdered hundreds of innocent men and women; the reprisals in comparison have been few. An Inspector of Police was killed last February, fighting against a force of rebels. He had been commander of a mine-sweeper in the Irish Sea during the war and had saved an American transport with 600 soldiers on board from being sunk by a German submarine.

Belfast kept very quiet up to the summer of 1920 and the annual holidays in July passed off quietly, but the following week came news from Cork of the murder of one of our bravest Ulster officers, who had been badly wounded during the war. After the war was over, he was given a high position over the police in Cork. He was assassinated in a public room in the city because he had given the policemen some orders which were offensive to the Sinn Fein leaders. When his relatives went to Cork to bring his body home to the North, no man would drive them from the railway station to the barracks, no undertaker would supply a coffin (the soldiers had to take one) and finally the engine driver refused to drive the train in which the coffin was placed. It had to be taken by automobile all the way to Dublin, and then there was no further trouble on the journey. Is it any wonder that when this was known, the Protestant shipyard workers of Belfast turned the Roman Catholic men out of the shipyards and would not let them work? It was wrong, but there were extenuating circumstances. Many of these men had come from the south during the war and taken the places of those who had gone to fight our battles. They would not fight themselves, and then they had often provoked their fellow-workers by saying, "Up the Rebels," "Up Sinn Fein." It was hard for human nature to bear, and the result was bitter riots and fighting.

Do you wonder that we in Ulster do not trust the Sinn Fein leaders? De Valera said, two or three years ago, that if Ulster would not yield, the province would be coerced. As he found his threat had no effect on the northerners, he tried persuasion, also without avail. Then about two months ago one of his foremost men, in a speech at Armagh, said that if Ulster did not submit, they would use lead! These utterances do not make for peace, and yet we are blamed by many for not giving in to the Sinn Fein proposals. They naturally desire to rule the northern province, as it is the wealthiest, owing to its great industries, and therefore more easily taxed.

All Sinn Feiners are not murderers, and many of them deplore the terrible crimes which have been committed. The O'Connor Don, the representative of one of our oldest Irish families, said, last year, that altho a Sinn Feiner, he never would have anything to do with the party so long as such things were sanctioned. Here in America people may sympathize with the idea of an Irish Republic, but in Europe it is different, and under the British Monarchy we are as free as the inhabitants of the United States and have quite as good laws.

—Helen E. Beatty

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School 'Lesson'

(By REV. P. H. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR DECEMBER 4

PAUL IN MELITA AND ROME.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 28:1-31.
GOLDEN TEXT—I am ready to preach the gospel to you that are at Rome also. For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to everyone that believeth.—Rom. 1:16, 16.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Mark 16:18; Rom. 13:17.
PRIMARY TOPIC—The End of Paul's Journey.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The End of a Long Journey.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Paul Living in Rome.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Paul's Ministry in Rome.

I. The Shipwrecked Crew on Melita (vv. 1-10).

Through the storm they lost their bearings, and when they were safe on land they learned that the island was called Melita.

1. The hospitable reception of the natives (v. 2). They built a fire and made them as comfortable as possible from the cold and the rain.

2. Paul gathering sticks for a fire (v. 3). This is a fine picture of the world's greatest preacher and missionary not above picking up sticks for a fire. The ability and disposition to serve naturally in whatever way is the evidence of capacity for great commissions.

3. Paul bitten by a venomous serpent (v. 3). With the sticks that Paul gathered there was a serpent. Perhaps it had already curled itself up for its winter sleep, but when the warmth of the fire aroused it it darted at Paul and fixed its fangs upon his hand. The natives expected to see him fall down dead, yet he shook it off, nothing harmed. At first the natives concluded that he was an escaped murderer and that this was retributive justice being meted out to him. When they saw that he was unharmed they concluded that he was a god.

4. Paul heals Publius' father (vv. 7-10). These people are now getting some return for their kindness. When this man of note was healed others came also and were healed. To this they responded in appreciation by loading them down with necessary supplies.

II. Paul Arrives at Rome (vv. 11-16). When Paul landed at Rome Christ's charge to the disciples was fulfilled. After three months' stay at Melita, Paul departs for Rome in the ship Alexandria, whose sign was Castor and Pollux. At Syracuse they were delayed three days, perhaps for favorable winds. At Puteoli he found brethren, at whose request he tarried seven days. At Appollonia and at the Three Taverns brethren from Rome met him. From Puteoli the news went before Paul's coming, and so interested were the brethren that they came more than forty miles to meet him. This greatly encouraged him, for which he gave God thanks. No one, perhaps, ever enjoyed more close fellowship with God, and yet no man ever enjoyed more and derived more benefit from human fellowship than he. His readiness to preach the gospel at Rome, which he had expressed in the Epistle to the Romans, written from Corinth about three years before, was now realized. He was treated with great leniency at Rome, for he was allowed to hire a house there and live alone except that the soldier that remained his guard was constantly with him. Being chained to a soldier was rather irksome, but yet it gave him a chance to preach to the soldiers which he could not have had any other way. He rejoiced in whatever circumstances, just so the gospel was preached.

III. Paul's Ministry in Rome (vv. 17-31).

1. His conference with the leading Jews (vv. 17-22). He did not, as usual, wait for the Sabbath day to speak to the Jews. He only allowed one day for rest. His object was to have a fair understanding with them. When they came he endeavored to conciliate them. He told them that, though he came as a prisoner, he was not a criminal. Though his own countrymen had so sought his life, he did not come with an accusation against them. The result of this interview was that the Jews cautiously took neutral ground, but expressed a desire to hear what Paul could say in defense of a sect which was everywhere spoken against. The fact that this sect was spoken against is no evidence that it was wrong. Many times a thing may be wrong in men's minds, because their judgments are biased. If a thing is right in the sight of God it matters not what men think about it.

2. Paul expounding the kingdom of God and persuading concerning Jesus (vv. 23-31). He pointed out a real kingdom—the Messianic Kingdom with Jesus as the King.

Consecration.
If you want to live in this world, doing the duty of life, knowing the blessings of it, doing your work heartily, and yet not absorbed by it, remember that the one power whereby you can so act is, that all shall be consecrated to Christ.—Alexander MacLaren.

Supplication of Solomon.
Now, my God, let, I beseech thee, thine eyes be open, and let thine ears be attent unto the prayer that is made in this place.—11 Chronicles 6:40.

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General College News

MISS MARGARET WHITEMORE
LECTURES ON HOME
ECONOMICS

Miss Margaret Whitemore, our Kentucky State home demonstrator from Kentucky State University, was the speaker at a meeting held by the Home Economics Organization of Berea College, in the Faculty Room, on the evening of November 15.

She gave a very interesting and instructive talk dealing chiefly with the home demonstration work in Kentucky. She stated that the chief aim of the home demonstrator is to help the housemaker and to make the work of women and girls happier, better and easier. This the demonstrator does by giving instruction, advice and assistance wherever needed. She must be a community leader and organize clubs of various kinds, such as home demonstration clubs, canning clubs, boys' and girls' clubs, etc. The social life must be enriched and broadened by community gatherings of various kinds.

To be a good home demonstrator, she said, one must have a real desire to serve others and a real love of and interest in people as a whole.

A home demonstration agent is now required to have two years of college home economics work or its equivalent. There is a very great demand for home demonstrators and here is a fine opportunity for real service for the young woman who is properly trained and who is adapted to this type of work.

College Department

Last Friday east parlor was very beautifully decorated and the College was very pleasantly entertained by the Mission Study Class with a Chinese tea party.

Hugh Mahaffey spent the week-end at home.

COLLEGE-NORMAL GAME

Monday's game resulted in another shutout victory for the invincible College team. The Normal team, tho they realized they were meeting a superior team, fought hard, making the College men resort frequently to the boot. The College team, however, took and kept the aggressive thrust the game. The end runs were always successful and the fine plunges rarely failed to gain. The first touchdown came in the first quarter. Fields was selected to take it over. The goal was kicked. College 7, Normal 0.

The second quarter introduced some aerial tactics. Several passes were completed by both teams, and finally Sanders received one on the fifteen yard line, juggled it a while and then caused a delay in the game by running down to the end zone before laying the ball down. The goal was kicked. College 14, Normal 0.

The overhead work continued in the third quarter, some passes being completed and some intercepted. However, "Sandy" again got his hand on the pill and gave us a good example of broken field, running for the third touchdown. The goal was kicked. College 21, Normal 0.

The fourth quarter was more seriously contested and no score was made.

All the College men played good ball, gaining persistently. VanScyck, after doing some excellent end runs, was tackled and injured. Johnston relieved Sanders at quarter and Sanders took VanScyck's place. Dix relieved Strickler at left end.

College Normal

Strickler	I. e. Clarkson
Henderson	I. t. Stewart
Jennings	I. g. Ratcliff
Stegner	c. Lawson
Hughes	r. g. Hammonds
Coop	r. t. Truitt
Keller	r. a. Dial
Sanders	q. b. Richardson
VanScyck	l. b. Flynn
Fields	r. h. b. Whicker
Wilder	f. b. Hannah

Referee—Prof. Shutt.
Umpire—Bender.
Headlinesman—Dean Clark.
Timekeepers—Prof. Nichols, Carter.

Normal Department

A FOOTBALL SOCIAL!

The football boys were surprised Monday evening, November 21, by a rousing good social given to them at the Chapel by Professor and Mrs. Gilligan, Miss Frey, Miss Rumsey, Miss Parker, Miss Poor and Miss Southworth. A group of girls selected and invited by the teachers named above were present, also Dean and Mrs. McAllister. Only three of the football boys missed this enjoyable occasion. The social began at 6:30 with lively games and contests which lasted for about an hour, after which delicious cake and punch were served. Everybody was sorry when 8 o'clock came, because this brought an end to this pleasant evening.

Berea College Alumni Association

(This space belongs to the Alumni Association of Berea College. Articles, news items and personal letters from graduates will be published in full or in abstract every week. The Alumni Editor, James M. Reinhardt, Berea College, Berea, Ky., will be pleased to receive any communication of interest from members of the Association.)

Class of 1888

Oldham, Dr. J. Dean, B.S. Xenia, O. Minister, later physician. Residence, El Campo, Texas.

Class of 1890

McCullum, George T., B.S., M.S. Augusta, Ky. Minister, Calif., Ill. Oregon. Address, 19 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Plummer, Casandra, B.S. (Married Wm. J. Drew). Neville, O. Died 1892.

Sayers, Lena P., B.S., M.S. (Married A. L. Huff). Teacher in Utah and Wash. Address, Arlington, Ore.

Class of 1891

Baker, Milton C., B.S., M.S. Wallace, Ky. Minister, Shelbyville and other points in Kentucky and Ohio. Died in Toledo, 1912.

Drew, Wm. J., B.S., M.S. Durham, N. H. Minister in Ill. and Ohio. Residence, Medina, O.

Hanson, Julia B., B.S. Berea, Ky. Teacher in Public Schools, Berea. Died, 1896.

Class of 1893

Dodge, Ernest Green, A.B., M.A. Hillsdale, Mich. Instructor in Berea. Prof. in Ill. U., Urbana, Ill. Normal School, Brooklyn. Present Address, 201 Eye St., Washington, D. C.

Hill, Noble, Ph.B., M.S. Nova Scotia. Principal of Todd Seminary. Address, Woodstock, Ill.

Menz, Rev. Ernest U., M.A. Switzerland. Grad. Oberlin Theo. Sem. Minister, Neb., S. Da., Iowa, Ohio. Address, Livingston Hall, Columbia U., New York City.

Class of 1894

Dodds, Jos. J., Ph.B., M.S. Tranquility, Ohio. Teacher, Wholesale Lumberman in Tenn., N. Y., and Omaha, Neb. Secretary and Treasurer of Dodds Lumber Co. Address, 668 and 672 Branders Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Holway, Rev. John W., Ph.B. Oberlin, O. Minister, Wis., Wash., N. Y. Present residence unknown.

Class of 1895

Lyman, R. P., B.L. Castle, N. Y. Representative of Intercollegiate Prohibition Assn. Teacher and Letter Carrier. Died, Yorkshire, N. Y., 1907.

Class of 1896

Badger, Wm. H., Ph.D. Bowling Green, O. Teacher. Died in Philippines, 1903.

Twitchell, Charles P., A.B. Angola, Ind. Riverton, Wyoming.

Class of 1897

Auten, George W., B.L. Fredericks-town, O. Teacher, lawyer, secretary and treasurer of Colonial Brick Co., Akron, O. Address, 1120 W. Exchange St., Akron, O.

Miss Cilla Rumsey, who is teaching history and reading in the graded school in Ashland, Ky., is to be a visitor of her sister, Miss Mary Rumsey, during Thanksgiving exercises here.

Miss Edith Harper and Brant Deaton, former Berea students, were visitors here last week. Miss Harper is to be a member of the Normal School again in the Winter Term.

Professor Lewis and family came over from Richmond for a short visit Sunday afternoon.

Robert Colwell is out of the hospital and able to be in school again.

Y. P. S. C. E.

Very interesting and helpful was last Sunday's Christian Endeavor meeting, the subject of which was, "God's Goodness." The meeting was conducted by Taylor Harlow. There was special music by a quartet consisting of Miss Ambrose, Mr. Dick, Fannie Lou Reade, and Lloyd Rackley.

The social which was scheduled for last Wednesday was postponed till Wednesday of this week.

Next Sunday there will be a mission meeting conducted by the Missionary Committee. This promises to be very interesting. Don't miss it.

Case of Demonstrator.

"I am thinking of buying a car."

"Why buy? Have you had demonstrations from them all?"

"Not quite, but the demonstrators aren't quite so demonstrative as they were at first. The last one that took me shopping was even more unenthusiastic than the one that had taken me calling the day before. I think he was the one who put the demon in demonstrate."—Retail Ledger, Philadelphia.

A Native.

"He hit me on de koko, yer honor."

"What do you mean by that?"

"Me knob, me top-piece."

"Your head?"

"Yes, yer honor."

"Why don't you speak the English language?"

"I do, yer honor. I never wuz out of dis country in me life."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Baker, James Thompson, Ph.M. Wallace, Ky. Teacher and Prin. in Ohio, Penn., Tex. Minister in Ill. Address, 806 E. Carroll St., Macomb, Ill.

Bliss, Walter Scott. Crawford, O. Teacher and Supt. of schools in Ohio. Last address, Eagle Pass, Texas.

Correll, St. Clair, B.L. Pleasant Plains, Ill. Prin. of school in N. Da., N. J., Ill., Vermont and Fla. Address, Cottage Hill, Fla.

Gould, Chas. W., A.B., M.A. Elgin, Ill. Physician in Ill. and Atlanta, Ga. Died—

Hemstead, Carl Watson, B.L. Twinsburg, O. Minister in Ohio, Chicago, Iowa. Address, Victor, Iowa.

Pasco, Theodore G., A.B. West Williamsfield, O. Editor of The Citizen, Berea. Prin. of schools, Cumberland Gap, Tenn. O. Traveled for Ginn & Co. Address, care of M. K. Pasco, New Britain, Conn.

Todd, Ernest Whitman, B.L. Stuart, Ia. Taught school in Ky. Student, U. of Ill., and Cornell. Prof. in Berea College. Died, Berea, 1903.

Whitehall, John B., Ph.B. Kingsville, Pa. Minister in N. Y. and Pa. Address, Brookville, Pa.

Pasco, Mary G., A.B. (Married Chas. W. Gould). Hadley, Mass. Librarian, Berea College. Last residence known, 216 Meridian Ave., Miami Beach, Fla.

Fairchild, Edith M., Ph.B. St. Paul, Minn. Teacher, Cumberland Gap, Tenn., Elyria, O., Lewiston, Ill. and New York State. Address, Rutherford, N. J.

Class of 1898

Hinman, Lewis C., B.L. Akron, O. Printer, farmer. Address, 1713 Morgan St., Aberdeen, Wash.

Matheny, Frances E., B.L., M.S. Born, Ohio. Tutor, Normal Dept., Berea. Supt. of schools, Casper, Wyo. Dean of Academy, Berea. Address, Berea, Ky.

Maltby, Stella A., B.L. (Married Lewis Hinman). Saybrook, O. Teacher in Ohio. Residence, 1713 Morgan St., Aberdeen, Wash.

Class of 1899

Hunting, Harold B., Ph.B. Berea, A.B., Yale. Pastor, Minn. Author in Religious Dept. of Scribner's Magazine. Address, 55 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

Fay, John Carl, A.B., Bracken Co., Ky. Student, Ill. and Cornell. Died, Berea, 1902.

Embree, Wm. D. B.L., A.M., Yale. Grad. Yale Law School. Practiced law, Salt Lake City, attorney, N. Y. City. Trustee of Berea College. Address, 32 Franklin St., N. Y. City.

IRELAND

This article on Ireland is written by Miss Helen E. Beatty, Assistant to the Dean of Labor of Berea College. She is an Irishwoman from Ulster, and has only been in America since September of last year. She was born in Ballymena, County Antrim, educated at Victoria College, Belfast, and has lived in that city for a number of years. Miss Beatty did some work among women and girls in both places in connection with the Y. W. C. A. and the Girls' Auxiliary of the Irish Presbyterian Church.

Ireland has had a very varied history from the times preceding Christianity down to the present, and so to understand the crisis of today one has to go back hundreds of years.

St. Patrick, our patron saint, claimed by Roman Catholics and Protestants alike, was captured by an Irish chief and was a slave for many years in Ulster. He escaped after a time to Scotland and later on returned to Ireland as a missionary. He preached in different parts of the country and was the means of overthrowing heathenism. Our special emblem is the Shamrock, a tiny leaf, and the story is that one day St. Patrick was preaching before a certain chief and explaining the doctrine of the Trinity. The chief could not understand it, so finally the Saint stooped down and picked this tiny leaf and showed him how there could be three on one stem.

Many a legend is told about the Saint, the most famous being, that he drove all the snakes into the sea. Whether we believe the legend or not, the fact remains that there are no snakes in the Island. We are also informed that when St. Patrick came to Ireland, there were no Christians and when he died there were no heathen.

Ireland, in the years after St. Patrick's death, from 500 to 700 A. D., became a center of light and learning to Europe. There were many schools and monasteries and from

Irish shores went forth celebrated missionaries, among them St. Columba, who evangelized Scotland, and St. Gall, who went to Switzerland and did such good work there that one of the cantons is called by his name.

Later on after these peaceful years there was constant warfare; first the Danes invaded our coast and then the various chiefs fought amongst themselves for supremacy, but there was never a King of Ireland, i.e., of the whole country. There were kings or chiefs of different districts and among them Ulster had the first place. One of the chiefs in the 12th century quarrelled with another and, being defeated, he went to England and invited the English king to come over and help him. That was the beginning of English rule in Ireland and also of Roman Catholicism. The early church was entirely Celtic and owned no allegiance to Rome.

Ulster was and is the premier province. The oldest and most renowned of all Irish symbols is the Red Hand of Ulster, also the badge of the O'Neills, who owned and ruled most of the land in the old days. The symbol dates very far back and possibly even further than the story connected with it. This, however, is the tale: A race called the Milesians invaded Ireland about 160 A. D. and, according to tradition, two of the chieftains had agreed that whoever touched the soil of Ireland first after leaving the vessels in their small boats should have first choice of the land. One, seeing his rival gaining in the race, drew his sword and cutting off his hand hurled it to the shore, thus touching land first and overcoming his opponent. Hence the bloody hand has been the chief badge of Ulster till this day and is depicted in the windows and stones of various buildings.

Ulster was always the hardest province to subdue and is still. Finally, after much fighting, about 1611 the English Government confiscated the greater portion of the land, granting it to English and Scotch settlers. This has never been forgotten nor forgiven; it was a sinful thing to do, and tho in many ways it has worked out well, yet it created such bitterness toward England as has never been quelled during the intervening centuries. There have been rebellions in every century since then, bad ones in 1641 and 1798, minor ones later and finally the very bad one at Easter, 1916.

The matter of religion always comes into Irish politics. The dispossessed owners in 1611 were Roman Catholics, the settlers were Protestants, and that was the beginning of the religious troubles. Then in 1689-90, when James II was forced to leave England, it was on Irish soil the decisive battles between Papal tyranny and Protestant freedom were fought. The Irish Roman Catholics fought for the English Roman Catholic King, whilst the Irish Protestants fought on the side of the Protestant Prince of Orange and won the victory.

Our troubles are political as well as religious. During the 17th and 18th centuries the laws were very severe against Presbyterians and Roman Catholics. The Test Act was one of the worst; by it only those who belonged to the Episcopal church and took communion in that church were eligible for any public office. This excluded both Presbyterians and Roman Catholics, for they would not stoop to such an act as to give up their own faith. In the north many of the Presbyterian ministers were forbidden to preach in their churches and were imprisoned for doing so.

Later the laws against our trade were most unjust. During the 18th century Ireland was prohibited from exporting its manufactures to the markets of the world. The principal products then were silk, wool and linen. The silk trade was introduced by French Protestants and flourished for a considerable period. The woolen trade was destroyed because the English manufacturers were jealous of the Irish ones. The linen trade, however, could not be wholly destroyed, as England could not compete with Ireland in respect to it, as the extreme moisture of our climate gives to Irish linen that delicate whiteness unobtainable in other countries. It was these unjust laws and others which drove so many of the Ulster Irish across the Atlantic to America, where they fought against England and were her bitterest enemies in the War of Independence.

In the beginning of the 19th century justice advanced rapidly and during those early years all religious disabilities were abolished. Up to about forty years ago we had the worst land laws in the world. The majority of the landlords spent their time in England, but they received their incomes from the rents of their Irish tenants. Some of the landlords were kind and considerate, but great numbers just desired all they could get from the people. When a tenant improved his farm or house in any way, the rent was at once raised, and

if not paid, he was turned out of his home, which was a great hardship. Many a sad sight was witnessed during these evictions. This grew to be such an evil that the people in the south and west shot many of the landlords and agents. Then England woke up and the British Parliament gave us good laws, the best land laws now in the world. Our Irish members had been agitating for years over this matter, but it was only after outrages had been committed that the laws were changed. The trouble with the British Government often is that it only gives when forced. We Irish folk realize this, and now we use the knowledge. England treated us badly for centuries, but for the last forty years the British Parliament has done more for Ireland than has been done for any other country in the world. Under successive Land Acts two-thirds of the Irish farmers now own their own land. Light railways have been built to connect the backward and scattered portions of the country with the large railway systems. Harbors and piers have been built to help the fishermen, and grants have been given for teaching farmers the most modern methods of agriculture, poultry-rearing, and fruit-farming; and in the cities and towns large grants have been given for technical education, and a new university set up in Dublin. Ireland, too, is exempt from many of the taxes which are levied on England and Scotland.

For many years the greater part of Ireland has been agitating for a Home Rule Parliament in Dublin. We in the North have always opposed it, as we knew it would be Rome Rule, for the Roman Catholic church has a tremendous hold on the people. At least three-fourths of the population belongs to that church. We in Ulster were quite satisfied with being represented in the British Parliament. (Ulster contains the greatest number of Protestants, whilst the other three provinces are mainly Roman Catholic, thus the name Ulster has come to mean the Protestant Loyalists of the north). At last the English got tired of the Irish question and determined to give us a Parliament, Ulster was roused then and finally the Protestants organized themselves into the Ulster Volunteer Force in 1912 to resist any law of that kind. England would not believe us at first, but our folk went to work, drilled, brought guns and ammunition into the country and declared they would fight if put under a Dublin Parliament. We were on the brink of Civil War in July, 1914, and expected an outbreak in August, but the World War saved us from that. Then the Ulster Volunteer Force showed their loyalty to the British Empire. They rallied to the flag in great numbers and went to a foreign land, where thousands were killed in battle.

Ulster recruited splendidly and the south did fairly well, for they were not, on the whole, disloyal that first year of the war, and the Southern regiments fought as bravely as any others.

As the war progressed more men were needed and finally the Government decided on conscription for Great Britain, but—and here was the mistake—not for Ireland. The men in the South expected to be conscripted and said they would go when they were taken. It was known that the Roman Catholic church authorities were at the bottom of the non-conscription and that the Government, in a weak moment, had given in to them.

The Sinn Fein (Irish—"we ourselves") party in Ireland are those who desire complete separation from England and the British Empire. They took advantage of the European

(Continued on Page Seven)

Depends on Point of View.

My dentist has an eagle eye.
And vicious tools he hacks with.
He's clever, but I've come to think
He'd make a better blacksmith.

Christmas
Bazaar

Next Monday and Tuesday
November 28 and 29

All kinds of Christmas Gifts

APRONS, TOWELS, BAGS,
POTTED PLANTS,
CANDY

TEA and COOKIES will be served each afternoon.

At
Muncy Brothers' Furniture
Store

Auspices of Woman's Club

A Feast Unto the
Lord

By REV. GEORGE E. GUILLE
Extension Department, Moody
Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT.—There they made Him a supper.—John 12:2

A feast for the Lord of life and glory! And the story of it is one of the many "signs" with which John's Gospel, with its deep meanings, abounds. We are required, therefore, to look beneath the surface. The divine Author lingers, in His eagerness to have us grasp its secret, over this scene. You feel, as you read, a sacred reserve in the narrative, thinking of interesting details kept back. Of the spreading of the board nothing is told, and, save three, the guests are not mentioned, nor is the menu published. But this is not a "social" item.

Only three details are given, all that the Spirit of God designed to tell, for these, we find, are the materials that we have in our own hands wherewith to spread a feast for Him still: "Martha served," Lazarus . . . sat at the table with Him," Mary anointed Him for His death.

1. "Martha served." And her service now is not away from His presence, as before in the familiar scene at Bethany, and therefore no longer out of an empty, complaining heart. She serves in His presence, where alone acceptable service can be rendered. The only service that pleases Him is that which flows spontaneously from an overflow heart and apart from Him such fullness the heart cannot find. Service, then, is one of the elements of our feast unto the Lord, and to such service everyone of us is called.

2. "Lazarus sat at the table with Him." Lazarus, raised from the dead, represents all the saints. For we stand on resurrection ground. In the death of our blessed Lord, we, according to God's reckoning, died, so that our history, as men in the flesh, has come to an end. But we have been raised up with Him, too, and it is in that new place that God sees us. "If ye, then, be risen with Christ" you are, by grace, upon His level and can sit at the table with Him. This is fellowship, and it is to this we have been called. "God is faithful by whom ye were called unto the fellowship of His Son." This is that "part with us" of which He spoke to Peter, and it is something that He desires.

O soul, think of it, and do not neglect it. Your own joy and peace are measured by your fellowship with Christ. "Truly, our fellowship is with the Father and with His Son Jesus Christ. And these things write we unto you that your joy may be full." He is to be the measure of your joy through all eternity, and fellowship with Him now is your heaven begun. But more; it is a feast for Him.

3. But that which is dwelt upon in this story is not the service of Martha nor the fellowship of Lazarus; it is the worship of Mary. "Then took Mary a pound of ointment of spikenard, very costly, and anointed the feet of Jesus, and wiped his feet with her hair; and the house was filled with the odor of the ointment." Of all the Lord's followers, Mary is the only one, so far as the record goes, whose faith apprehended in advance the great fact of His death. They who are always found "at His feet," as she was, have learned "the secret of the Lord." And now she knows how to come to His feet as a worshiper. Very few do. Worship is a lost art. Christ and His death are the only materials of worship—all else is "strange fire." Worship is unto the Father, and in it we show to Him, with overflowing hearts what we have found in the Blessed One in whom He has found everything! For this we must be at His feet, like Mary. No wealth of ours can rise higher. It is at His table that we "show the Lord's death," and it is what He has asked us to do. No exercise of ours can please Him better. For this, as nothing else can, do, spreads round the sweet savor of that ineffable name: "The house was filled with the odor of the ointment." One can almost hear a note of exultation in the very words! Such worship is like the perfume of the incense that of old ascended to God before the veil.

More humanitarianism may complain at this, as it does. "Why this waste?" "Why not sell the costly perfume and give it to the poor." But it is enough for us that it pleases Him. "Let her alone," He said, "Against the day of my burying hath she kept this," and, "Wheresoever this Gospel shall be preached throughout the whole world, this also that she hath done shall be spoken of for a memorial of her." Our Lord means to make known everywhere the things that please Him.

Service from loving hearts; fellowship, entering into His thoughts; and worship at His blessed feet: these provide the feast for Him. Oh, who could withhold them?

Every Good and Perfect Gift.
Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning.—James, 1:17.